

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 27th February 1956.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEATH OF SRI G. V. MAVLANKAR, SPEAKER OF THE LOK SABHA.

MR. SPEAKER: It is now my painful duty to inform the House of the death of Sri G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the House of the People, New Delhi, on 27th February 1956. It may be that many of us have not been in actual contact with his work. I had the exceptional privilege during the last Speakers' Conference of having associated myself with him for a few days and I can convey to you that he was in every sense of the word an ideal Speaker and a great parliamentarian.

He was born on 27th November 1888; he was a practising lawyer in Ahmedabad. He was also closely associated with the civic activities of Ahmedabad. I remember that, when he visited Madras some years ago and when he was accorded a civic reception by the Corporation, he was able to tell us about the normal civic activities which citizens ought to pursue; also we knew at the time the deep and abiding interest that he was taking in civic affairs.

After leaving Ahmedabad, he associated himself with many national activities. He was Chairman of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund. He took an exceptionally notable part in the famine relief work in 1918. He was also a Trustee of the Harijan Ashram. He was Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and it is needless for me to tell you how well he conducted himself as Speaker of the Lok Sabha. It was exceedingly interesting to see him conduct the affairs of Parliament especially during question time. I know that when he was presiding over the Speakers' Conference many of us went to him to seek advice on matters over which we felt some doubts. The genial attitude, he took, the way in which he was receiving many of us in his own Chamber, and was discussing with us and was offering solutions for those problems that were placed before him, were all matters for which we shall always cherish an abiding gratitude.

I do not want to say more about Mr. Mavlankar, except to say that we in this House and in this State are deeply grieved over his death. From this morning's note in the newspapers, I thought that somehow or other, he would recover; but we must bow down to the dictates of the Supreme. All that we can now do, is to convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sorrow at the demise of Sri Mavlankar.

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By way of expressing our sorrow and showing our respect to the departed soul, I request hon. Members to stand in their places in silence for two minutes.

(The House stood in silence for two minutes.)

MR. SPEAKER : As a mark of respect to the deceased I now adjourn the House for thirty minutes and we shall re-assemble at 11-45 of the clock.

The House then adjourned.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

11-45 a.m. MR. SPEAKER : With the leave of the House, the question hour will be restricted to 12-15 p.m.

Death of a person under Police custody in Tambaram

* 3118 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sadanandam died while in Police custody at Tambaram in Chingleput district in June 1955;

(b) the circumstances under which the death took place; and

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted, and if so, the findings thereof?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) It is not true to say that Sadanandam died while he was under Police custody at Tambaram. On the afternoon of 6th June 1955, this person was brought to the Police station at Tambaram for interrogation. As it was found that he was seriously ill, he was taken from the Police station to the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment, where he died during the early hours of 7th June 1955.

(c) Yes, an inquiry was held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput. His report goes to show that Sadanandam died as a result of poisoning by nitrate and that the Police were not responsible for his death.

(Questions Nos. 3119 and 3120 taken together.)

Draft rules under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951

* 3119 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 1739 on 31st March 1955 when the State Government would finalise the draft rules proposed to be made under section 43 (1) of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The rules under section 43 (1) of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, have been finalized and published at pages 1 to 30 of Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1956.

* 3120 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1739 given on 31st March 1955 whether the rules under the Plantations Labour Act have been finalized?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 3119 by Sri K. P. Gopalan, M.L.A.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Sir, may I know whether the wages of these labourers have been regulated in the past by a statute of the Government or whether the Government propose to regulate the wages on the basis of a Minimum Wages Ordinance prevalent in other tea plantations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question of wages is before a Special Tribunal which is considering it.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the rules framed under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government propose to appoint some additional special staff to attend to the implementation of the rules.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : சர்க்கார் பிரசுரித்திருக்கும் இந்தத் தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களின் விதிகள் சர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்படும் சின்னிகாடு பிளான் டேஷனில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குப் பொருந்துமா? அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : These rules will apply to all plantations including Cinchona which is run by Government.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Sir, am I to take it that there is no minimum wage rate in Madras and that the function of the Tribunal is in the form of an *ad hoc* function?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the Tribunal will take up the question whenever there are disputes.

Tellicherry Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society

* 3121 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tellicherry Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society has applied for conversion into a Rural Bank; and

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(b) if so, when the Government propose to effect the transformation?

• THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transformation will be given effect to as soon as the following formalities are over, viz.—

(1) adoption by the general body of the society of certain modifications to its by-laws to bring the by-laws in conformity with the model by-laws for such societies;

(2) obtaining the consent of the financing bank, viz., the Malabar District Co-operative Bank; and

(3) grant of exemption under section 4 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act to enable the society to be registered on limited liability basis.

Money-lending by private individuals

* 3122 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri M. Kaiyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to bring in a bill to regulate money-lending by private individuals?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As the member is aware the Madras Money-lenders Bill, 1955, was introduced in this House on 29th November 1955 and referred to a Joint Select Committee.

Supply channel in Kilamathur village

* 3123 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the ryots of Kilamathur village, Perambalur taluk, regarding the repair of the supply channel to their irrigation tank; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) “Yes.”

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Courts in Malabar

* 3124 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of (1) Magistrate's Courts, (2) Munsif's Courts and (3) Rent Courts opened in Malabar on or after 1st July 1955.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No courts have been opened on or after 1st July 1955.

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* 3125 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 1615 on 26th March 1955 the stage at which the proposal to open a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi, South Malabar, now stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The proposal has since been dropped by the Government.

* 3126 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have proposed to open a Munsif's Court at Pattambi in South Malabar?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The proposal has since been dropped by the Government.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, in view of the fact that the people in the area of Pattambi and suburbs suffer a lot for want of a District Munsif's Court in Pattambi and in the light of the assurance of the Hon. Minister that it would be considered in due course, will the Government see that a District Munsif's Court is opened at Pattambi at an early date?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, this matter was fully considered by the Standing Finance Committee and also the Cabinet and we thought that it would be proper to defer the matter for the present till we know the reorganized set-up of the State.

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV : Sir, I want to know whether there is any proposal before the Government to open a Magistrate's Court at Pandalayani in Quilandi? 11-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think there is a separate question on the subject.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : May I know the reason for dropping the proposal to open a District Munsif's Court in Pattambi?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have already stated that the Cabinet thought it was better to defer it till we know the reorganized set up of the States.

* 3127 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to open a District Munsif's Court at Manantoddy in Wynaad taluk, Malabar; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

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* 3128 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open a Magistrate's Court at Manantoddy in Wynaad in Malabar; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Sir, Wynaad is a hilly area and the people living there will have to go either to Kozhikode or to Telli-cherry to appear before the Magistrate's Court. In view of the fact that the people in Wynaad are finding it very difficult to travel such a long distance to attend the courts, will the Government be pleased to reconsider this matter and open a Magistrate's Court as well as a Munsif's Court in Wynaad taluk, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It will not be possible to reconsider the decision at present, Sir. Perhaps, a little later, it may be considered.

SRI C. H. KANARAN : Is it the intention of the Government to defer the opening of additional courts in Malabar in view of the reorganization of States?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not a question of opening of additional courts wherever the work justifies it. But, we are only deferring for the present the location of courts in new areas and increasing the cost of administration.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Though the Government may not be pleased to open new courts, will the Government arrange to have sittings of the court at Wynaad as it was done formerly?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This question also will have to be considered along with the other subject. It cannot be considered in isolation.

SRI C. KANDASAMY : மலபார் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகப்படியான கோர்ட்டுகள் திறக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி கோரப்படுகிறது. இதன் அடிப்படை காரணம் என்ன? அங்கு விவகாரங்கள் அதிகரித்து விட்டனவா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : விவகாரங்கள் அதிகரிக்கவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் கோர்ட்டு வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது.

Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

* 3129 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question Nos. 2286 to 2288 given on 26th August 1955 whether any suggestions have been received from the Trade Unions in regard to amending the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir.

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SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் முன்பு என்னுடைய கேள்விக்கு பதில் சொல்லும்பொழுது 1947-ம் வருஷத்திய தொழில் தகராறு சட்டத்தைத் திருத்துவதற்கான யோசனைகள் வந்தால் அவற்றை பரிசீலனை செய்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்புவதாகச் சொன்னார். இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் யோசனைகள் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இது விஷயமாக இந்த சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறதா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்த சர்க்கார் யோசனை சொல்லும் விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி தனியாகக் கேள்வி கேட்டால் பார்த்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

Government Hospital, Tiruthuraipundi

* 3130 Q.—**SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Government hospital at Tiruthuraipundi in Tanjore district; and

(b) if so, what the details of the proposal are and when it will be given effect to?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH : திருத்துறைப்பூண்டியில் வியாதியஸ்தர்களின் தொகை நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இங்கு இருக்கும் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் அதற்குப் போதுமான இடவசதி கிடையாது. படுக்கை வசதியும் கிடையாது. ஆகையினால் இட வசதியை விஸ்தரித்துக் கொடுப்பதற்கும், போதுமான படுக்கை வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும் சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்யுமா ?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. There is provision for extension and for improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Director of Medical Services will in due course submit proposals for putting up an additional ward in this hospital.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : May I know, Sir, whether any recommendation was made by the Director of Medical Services that this hospital has to be expanded?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. There are proposals about several hospitals.

Supply of stationery to village officers

* 3131 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the village officers are supplied with stationery, paper, etc., for their official work;

(b) whether the Government have received any resolution of the Village Officers' Conference held in 1954 at Tirunelveli relating to this aspect of the village officers' grievances; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) Resolutions of the Village Officers' Conference held in 1954 at Tirunelveli were received but they did not refer to this particular matter. The question was however, examined by the Government in another connexion and suitable instructions were issued to the Controller of Stationery and Printing and Collectors to see that stationery, etc., are supplied to Village Officers promptly.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, is the Hon. Minister aware that the credulous mind of the good Minister is being exploited by the department by the supply of wrong data?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir. I do not properly understand this time what the hon. Member means.

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR : May I know, Sir, whether the village officers are supplied with service stamps?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The question relates only to stationery.

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Did not the Cabinet Sub-Committee recently meet to discuss about the problem of Village Officers and may I know whether the sympathy of the Government stopped only with the stationery problem of the Village Officers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This is a different matter not connected with the other one.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : May I know what are the different items of stationery that are supplied to the Village Officers? They are not supplied at present with any paper to write any complaint or anything like that. Not even, pencil, ink, paper or rubber was supplied. Only register printed and distributed by the Government is supplied to them.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Stationery includes plain simple white paper or brown paper, printed forms, etc.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : ஸார், கிராம அதிகாரிகள் வசூல் செய்யக் கூடிய பணத்திற்கு ரசீது கொடுப்பதற்கு ரெபிளிகேட் ரசீது உள்ள புஸ்தகங்கள் சப்ளை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா அல்லது ஏற்கெனவே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பழைய பாரங்களிலேயே ரசீதுகளை கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அந்த மாதிரியான புஸ்தகங்கள் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற உத்தேசம் சர்க்காருக்கு இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

Regulation of water under the Tambaraparani System

* 3132 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM (on behalf of Sri S. T. Adityan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the rules for the regulation of irrigation in Tambaraparani System in the Tirunelveli district were framed;

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(b) whether these rules were revised after the Papanasam Dam had been constructed;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the rules as corrected up to date, on the table of the House; and

(d) whether the Government propose to revise these rules in the light of the present conditions?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) In 1907.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published in the *Tirunelveli District Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1907. If a copy is required, it can be obtained from the Public Works Secretariat.

(d) Amendments to certain clauses of the rules are under examination by the Local Officers and the question will be considered when they are submitted to Government.

Separate lavatories for women in court buildings

* 3133 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the construction of separate lavatories for women in all courts in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The answer is in the negative.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: In view of the fact that more and more lady clerks are becoming members of the staff in courts and a lot of trouble is likely to arise on account of common lavatories, will the Government see that separate lavatories for women are constructed in all the courts in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the District Judge or the Presiding Officer has been authorized to provide separate convenience for women wherever necessity arises.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY: After the introduction of prohibition, a large number of women and children attend the courts as accused and it is found necessary to provide separate latrines for women in the court premises. Will the Government see that separate latrines for women are provided at least in all the Magistrate's Courts?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Wherever necessity arises, it will be provided and proper instructions have been issued.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: With reference to the answer that the need has been met wherever it arose, may I point out to the Hon. Minister that there are no separate lavatories in the Egmore Police Court and in the Georgetown Police Court and that in the Saidapet Police Court there is no lavatory even for men?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is a common problem. But this question relates particularly to the problem of women.

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : May I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are no water facilities even in the lavatories for men in the mufassal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think the Presiding Officers will take care and see that all these facilities are made available. If the lawyers also take some interest in the conveniences which have got to be provided, I am sure all these things could be easily rectified.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Arising out of the answer that lavatories would be constructed wherever necessary, I may point out that I had written to the Government that a lavatory was necessary at the Chowghat Magistrate's Court, and that I had not received any reply so far. Will the Government look into the matter and see that a lavatory is provided there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of the representation made by the hon. Member. If he has made such a representation, I am sure it is being attended to by the department.

Investigation for petroleum gas

* 3134 Q.—SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts from Bombay have investigated and found that petroleum gas is coming out at the rate of 240 cubic feet per hour at Neppathur in Sirkali taluk;

(b) if so, whether this investigation was conducted with the co-operation of the State Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to utilise this gas for producing heat and mechanical energy?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) No, Sir. The occurrence of gas in the village was investigated by the Geological Survey of India in 1946 and the investigation revealed that it was not petroleum gas. The occurrence is being examined again by the Geological Survey of India and by the officers of this Government.

(c) The matter is under examination.

SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAI : அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் சுமார் ஐந்து மைல்கள் விஸ்தீரணத்திற்கு மணிக்கு 240 கன அடிக்கு மேல் அந்த மாதிரியான பெட்ரோலியம் காஸ் வருவதாகவும் அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்றும் 200 H.P. ஆலைகள் வேலை செய்யும் என்றும் பல நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதை உடனடியாக கவனித்து அந்த சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் எவ்வளவு விஸ்தீரணத்திற்கு அப்படி காஸ் வருகிறது என்று உடனடியாக பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்று தான் முன்பே பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : அந்த கிராமத்தில் வருகிற காஸ் பெட்ரோலியம் காஸ் இல்லை என்றுதான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். ஆனால் அங்கு வரும் காஸ் என்ன காஸ் என்று ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அங்கு வருவது Fuel gas என்று சொல்லலாம்.

Age exemption for Sanitary Inspectors' Training

* 3135 Q.—**SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have reduced the age-limit of 45 fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 483, dated 2nd March 1954 for exemption from Sanitary Inspectors' Training to 40;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of persons in Malabar eligible for exemption under the new age-limit?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Public buildings in Pudukkottai

* 3136 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in the years 1953, 1954 and up to 31st August in 1955 from the public of Pudukkottai about the deterioration of public buildings in Pudukkottai after merger; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that the spotlessly clean and imposing buildings which were frequented by men are now being invaded by donkeys and asses on account of the neglect of the Public Works Department in not enforcing a watch?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I have no knowledge about it, nor did I receive any report. This is the first time that the hon. Member is making the allegation.

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House-sites for Harijans

* 3137 Q.—SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY (on behalf of Sri M. Kattimuthu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many Harijans of Elangianoor in Vriddhachalam taluk have paid advances of Rs. 1,000 each for house-sites; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in granting them house-sites?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) It is not a fact, Sir, that each Harijan paid an advance of Rs. 1,000 for house-sites. One hundred and fifty Harijan families desired to shift from their existing cheri in Elangianoor village to Mamathur village and 131 families who owned house-sites in the cheri deposited between April 1952 and March 1955, a sum of Rs. 2,300 towards the cost of house-sites in Mamathur village.

(b) The Government sanctioned the acquisition of house-sites in Mamathur village in November 1951 subject to the condition that the entire cost of house-sites, viz., Rs. 4,312-8-0 was recovered from the 131 Harijan families who were not willing to relinquish their house-sites. It was also ordered that the other 19 families be granted house-sites free of cost. As the 131 Harijans neither relinquished their old house-sites nor paid in full the cost of acquisition of the new house-sites, the acquisition was not proceeded with. The Government have since, as a special case, waived the payment of the balance of the cost of new house-sites for 131 families and ordered the acquisition of the land required for providing house-sites to all the 150 families.

SRI A. M. RATHNASWAMY : In view of the seriousness of the housing problem not only in the place mentioned in the question but in the State as a whole have the Government any specific scheme to tackle this problem, particularly the problem of houses for Harijans and poorer classes in the State?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Government have got a scheme. If a separate question is put, I can answer. But it may not be possible to answer in detail during question hour. It may be possible when the concerned Demand for Grant comes up for voting.

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM : May I know whether the difficulties experienced by Harijans in getting house-sites within a reasonable time are common throughout the State and the creation of a separate department known as the Harijan Welfare Department has not in any way improved their lot in this respect?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not agree that the creation of a separate department has not improved their lot. The hon. Member who put this question was one of those who had been persistently insisting upon the creation of a separate department, and he himself is a member of the State Harijan Welfare Committee, and has seen the good work done by the department since its inception. The Government have gone to a very great

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extent in helping Harijans in that for a land costing Rs. 10,000, the Harijans paid only Rs. 2,000 and the Government waived the recovery of the balance of Rs. 8,000.

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : One of the difficulties facing the Harijans is the housing problem and I am proud to say that the Government are taking adequate steps to provide them with house-sites. In spite of the attempts of the Government, 75 per cent of Harijans have not yet been provided with house-sites even after some of them paying the reasonable market value of the land, and I think this is due to insufficiency of staff. Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing one or more Assistant Welfare Officers of the grade of Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to expedite the disposal of applications for house-sites?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Wherever the Collectors of Districts have recommended, we have provided the District Welfare Officers with increased staff. Particularly in Chingleput district, we have increased the staff by appointing a special overseer, some clerks, etc.

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN : If it is the policy of the Government to grant house-sites to Harijans free of cost, may I know why advances were collected from the Harijans of Dasarapuram?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The main question relates to Elangianoor village. I do not know whether I should answer this question. I have no objection to answer, but I leave it to you, Mr. Speaker.

* 3138 Q.—**SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) why house-sites have not been allotted to the Harijans of Dasarapuram in Tirukkoyilur taluk, though they have already paid their respective shares towards the cost of the sites; and

(b) when the house-sites will be made ready for their use?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) & (b) The Collector proposed the acquisition of house-sites for the Harijans of Dasarapuram cheri which is within the limits of Tirukoilur Class I Panchayat. Under the existing policy, the funds of the Harijan Welfare Department should not be utilised on the provision of house-sites in Class I Panchayats and in such cases the Government can undertake acquisition only if either the Panchayat Board or the Harijans concerned bear the entire cost of acquisition. The Harijans have contributed Rs. 2,990 and the total cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs. 10,225. The Government have however agreed as a special case to meet the balance of the cost of acquisition in this case. Acquisition proceedings have been instituted and the Collector will allot sites to Harijans after acquisition proceedings are completed.

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Location of the training section for men at Kozhikode

12-10 P.m. * 3139 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have shifted the training section of the Government Secondary and Training School for Men at Kozhikode from the existing building to the old headquarters hospital building at Kozhikode;

(b) if so, whether the students have vacated their existing hostel;

(c) whether they have been provided with alternative accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The students have not vacated the existing hostel.

(c) & (d) There is no immediate necessity for an alternative accommodation.

Bonus for Plantation Labour

* 3140 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the result of the conciliation conducted during August 1955 in regard to the question of bonus for the year 1954 for Plantation Labour in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The parties have come to a settlement on the issue of bonus for the year 1954.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 3141.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, question No. 3140 is an important question, and I want to put a number of supplementary questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we shall extend the question time beyond 12-15.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The question itself can be taken up later, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The Leader of the Opposition will put his supplementary question.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : May I know the terms of the settlement?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question of bonus for the previous years is before the Special Tribunal. Now the parties have agreed to wait till the decision of the Special Tribunal is known and that if the Special Tribunal in its decision does not refer to any definite policies, then this question of bonus for 1954 will be referred to adjudication.

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, does the Hon. Minister know that when this Special Tribunal was appointed, a number of other questions had been earlier referred to it and subsequently this question of bonus for the years 1952 and 1953 had also been referred to it, and there is no knowing when the Special Tribunal will go into the question of bonus for 1952 and 1953?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am aware of all that. But, here in this case, the representatives of the management and the representatives of the Workers' Union have come to an agreement.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The representatives might have come to an agreement that they will adopt some basis. But in view of the fact that this tribunal is going into a number of other questions and that nearly 300 petitions are pending under section 30, this tribunal will not be able to take up the question of bonus for a number of years. Will the Government see to it that the bonus question is referred to a separate tribunal so that the whole question of bonus can be thrashed out?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Because this has been referred to by the parties concerned, the hon. Member may put it to the Workers' Union to raise the question with the Government, and then I shall consider the question.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : In view of the fact that the workers have agreed temporarily and the demand of the Union was for 33-1/3 per cent of their pay as bonus, and also in view of the fact that the special tribunal never touched this question, will the Government be pleased to appoint an Arbitration Board or a separate special tribunal to settle this question finally? May I inform the Hon. Minister also that even in North India, a sum of Rs. 6 crores was given as bonus for the workers? I want to know why there is this delay in this matter, and whether the Government will take quick action?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Again I repeat, Sir, this bonus question has been agreed to by the parties. But, if the hon. Member is interested, he may put it to the Workers' Union to raise this question with the Government. Then the Government will examine it.

Reserve Bank and Rural Co-operative Banks

* 3141 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India gives any financial assistance to Rural Co-operative Banks for supplying credit to agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank and the rate at which rural banks lend money to the agriculturists?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The Reserve Bank of India does not give any financial assistance directly to Rural Co-operative Banks, nor does it provide any special financial accommodation exclusively for financing Rural Co-operative Banks. The short-term funds being provided by the Reserve Bank to the Co-operative Central Banks are channelled through the State Co-operative Bank, along with its own funds for financing medium term agricultural purposes. The Central Co-operative Banks also raise their own funds by way of deposits, etc., and lend among other Co-operative Institutions to Rural Co-operative Banks also.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India charges interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the amounts provided by it to the Central Co-operative Banks through the State Co-operative Bank. The Rural Co-operative Banks charge interest at a rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum on the amounts provided by them to the ultimate borrowers.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Government see that steps are taken so that the agriculturists may get loans at a lesser rate of interest inasmuch as the Reserve Bank is charging only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. The Central Banks of certain districts have reduced their rates of interest by one-half or one-fourth per cent to Rural Banks. This will enable Rural Banks to give loans at one-half and one-fourth per cent less than the rates they are charging at present.

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM : Is it not the duty of the State Bank of India recently nationalised to finance these Rural Banks that are being organised?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : No, Sir. This amount is made available by the Reserve Bank, the State Co-operative Bank of Madras, and the District Central Co-operative Banks.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : In view of the fact that money taken from the Reserve Bank is sent through the State Bank and the Central Bank to banks which are to pass it to the people, I want to know from the Government whether steps will be taken to persuade one of the banks to transfer money without charging interest or whether Government will see that money got from the Reserve Bank is sent direct to the Rural Banks?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The amount of loan given by the Reserve Bank is not meant only for the Rural Co-operative Banks but it is also meant for numerous agricultural credit societies functioning in the State.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know, Sir, through how many intermediaries this money passes before it actually reaches the agriculturists?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The State Co-operative Bank, the District Central Co-operative Bank, and the agricultural credit societies.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will not dealing with the agriculturists right from the Reserve Bank direct to the Co-operative Bank, eliminating the State Bank, help the agriculturists in the matter of rate of interest?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have already said that this amount is not meant solely or exclusively for the Rural Co-operative Banks but also for the numerous agricultural credit societies.

MR. SPEAKER : Question-time is over. Answers to the remaining questions will be printed and form part of the official proceedings.

Trespass into community lands of Kadupatty village

* 3142 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 from the Panchayat Board of Kadupatty village in Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district complaining of trespass into and enjoyment of community lands by one Baba Sahib;

(b) the extent of the lands involved; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore the lands to the ownership and needs of the whole village?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes.

(b) About 4.37 acres.

(c) The Government have upheld subject to certain modifications the orders of the Board of Revenue sanctioning the grant of ryotwari patta in respect of the lands in question to one Sri K. A. Abdul Kadir. Certain further representations have been received by them in the matter. The Government are examining them.

Rehabilitation of ex-Criminal Tribes

* 3143 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the population of ex-Criminal Tribes in the State;

(b) the subsidy given by the Union Government for the rehabilitation of ex-Criminal Tribes in the year 1954-55; and

(c) the number of members of the ex-Criminal Tribes provided with jobs during the year in the Department of Harijan Welfare and District Welfare Offices.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) 4.37 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 3,27,840.

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(c) Two ex-Criminal Tribes members were provided with jobs in the Department of Harijan Welfare during 1954-55. No member belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes is employed in the offices of the District Welfare Officers.

Higher Elementary Schools in the South Kanara district

* 3144 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Government to open Higher Elementary Schools in the South Kanara district in the year 1954-55; and

(b) the number of Higher Elementary Schools opened by the Government in the district during the said period?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Number of applications received for opening higher elementary standards in—

(i) District Board Schools	...	...	...	6
(ii) Aided Management Schools	...	...	...	46
				—
				52
				—

(b) Number of schools permitted to open higher standards—

(i) District Board Schools	...	...	...	4
(ii) Aided Management Schools	...	...	...	14
				—
				18
				—

(Starred question No. 3145—postponed.)

Tank Restoration Scheme

* 3146 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state why the Tank Restoration scheme has not been introduced in Pudukottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: No regular Tank Restoration Scheme party is working anywhere in the State. The regular Public Works Department staff and the Food Production Engineering staff are, however, attending to the investigation and execution of repairs to irrigation sources under the Intensive Cultivation and Special Minor Irrigation Programmes.

Use of electric energy in industrial concerns

* 3147 Q.—SRI M. PALANIYANDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any general restriction for using electric energy between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. by all industries and if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Restriction is being enforced on the use of electric energy during the evening peak load period between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. daily only in respect of industries availing of L.T. Power. The general over-all power position in the areas served by the Madras Electricity Grid still remains far from satisfactory. The extra generating capacity now available over and above that to meet the existing demand is only just adequate to meet the load commitments already made and the normal growth of existing loads. If the restriction is relaxed now, the demand will shoot up to the full capacity of the Grid and all further developments will have to stop. Therefore it will not be possible to remove the restriction in force till such time as there is an improvement in the power position by the completion and bringing into operation of the Madras III Plant extension scheme and the Periyar Hydro-Electric Project.

Exemption from passing Account Test

* 3148 Q.—SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of Headmasters and Headmistresses in Coimbatore district that applied for exemption from passing the Account Test due to their old age and the number exempted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Five, Sir; all the five headmasters have been exempted from passing the Test in Accounts having regard to the fact that they have already completed 50 years of age.

(Starred question No. 3149—Postponed.)

*Food-poisoning in the hostel attached to Raja's College,
Tiruvaiyaru*

* 3150 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of any case of food-poisoning in the hostel attached to Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvaiyaru, Tanjore district, on 8th August 1955; and

(b) if so, how it happened and how many were affected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

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Feroke Tiles labour dispute

* 3151 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1914 given on 4th August 1955—

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Labour Commissioner, Madras, regarding the Feroke Tiles labour dispute;

(b) if so, the contents of the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported that on 25th October 1955 the management of Feroke Tile Works, Feroke, have paid lay-off wages in respect of the period 24th October 1953 to 23rd October 1954 to the workers entitled to it.

(c) No further action is considered necessary.

Licence to dealers in denatured spirit and varnish

* 3152 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences issued in the Madras City for the year 1955-56 to dealers in denatured spirit and varnish and the total quantity for which licences were issued;

(b) the number of licences issued to persons who were not holding licences in the previous year and the total quantity for which such licences were issued?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) 359 licences and 207,160 gallons in all.

(b) The number of licences issued up to 11th October 1955 to persons who were not holding licences in the year prior to 1955-56 is 47, and the total quantity allowed under these new licences is 26,210 gallons.

Draftsmen Course in the Central Polytechnic

* 3153 Q.—SRI M. JAGANNATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that draftsmen course is run both by the Central and State Governments in separate sections in the Central Polytechnic, Madras?

(b) the number of seats allotted for each;

(c) the number of students admitted in each in 1955;

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(d) the strength of the teaching staff in each; and

(e) the respective pay of the various members of the staff in both, separately.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No, Sir. The Industrial Training Centre run by the Government of India at the Central Polytechnic, Madras, which provided facilities for both Draughtsman (Civil) and Draughtsman (Mechanical) courses had been closed down from the beginning of the academic year 1955.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Service conditions of district board employees

* 3154 Q.—SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government to implement G.O. No. 3599, L. & M. of 1932, to the effect that the conditions of service of all district board employees shall be the same as those of Government servants of similar standing in so far as it applies to the employees of Malabar District Board,

(b) whether there is any difference in service conditions between the employees of the Malabar District Board and other Government servants of a similar standing; and

(c) If so, why?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYATCHI : (a) The conditions of service of the employees of the Malabar District Board are the same as those of Government servants of similar status and standing in respect of the following matters, namely :—

- (i) Leave and leave allowances;
- (ii) travelling allowance; and
- (iii) superannuation and retirement.

(b) Yes, in respect of scales of pay of certain classes of employees; but the allowances are the same.

(c) The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee appointed by this Government in 1947 did not recommend same scales of pay for State Government employees and district board employees.

* 3155 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the Malabar District Board Superior Employees' Association for bettering their service conditions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYATCHI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government considered these resolutions and necessary orders have been passed and communicated to the Association.

Gratuity to retrenched workers of textile mills

* 3156 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the retrenched workers of the textile mills in the State were given any gratuity in 1954 and 1955; and

(b) if so, the number that was given such gratuity and the total amount given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) During 1954, 144 persons were given gratuity amounting to Rs. 18,249-9-7. During 1955, there was no retrenchment up to 1st October 1955.

Loans to agriculturists under Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes

* 3157 Q.—SRI P. K. MOOKIAH THEVAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the maximum amount fixed for special loans granted to bona fide agriculturists under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the hardship felt by the agriculturists in obtaining encumbrance certificates required for the grant of these loans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The maximum amounts fixed are as follows :—

(i) Loans under the Land Improvements Loans and Agriculturists Loans Act—

					Maximum amount.
					RS.
Individuals	..	..	..	..	3,000
Co-operative societies and groups of ayacutdars	..	..	..	..	5,000

(ii) *Loans under Hire Purchase System—*

Electric motor pumpsets	..	..	..	1,500
Oil engine pumpsets	..	..	..	3,000

(b) Yes, Sir.

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The Government have since ordered that encumbrance certificates should be demanded only in cases where the loan amounts exceed Rs. 500 and that in cases of loans for Rs. 500 or below, the verification of registration records should be done by a person duly authorized by the Project Officers or Special Loans Talsildar.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to announce to the House the following message, dated the 13th January 1956, received from the Governor of Madras :—

In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Assembly the consideration of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

IV.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I rise to present to this Legislature the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 and the Revised Estimates for the current year. Both these estimates reflect the adverse turn in our fortunes caused by the recent cyclone which devastated large tracts in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The disruption to communications was so severe that it took time for information to trickle through to the centres of district administration. The Chief Minister immediately made an aerial survey of the affected areas along with Members of the Board of Revenue, and personally took charge of all relief operations. The havoc caused in the areas can be roughly assessed from the figures of 520 people killed, 35,000 heads of cattle and 110,000 sheep and goats perished in the floods, 300,000 houses damaged or destroyed, 500,000 trees, mostly coconut, uprooted and 4,600 irrigation tanks breached. Immediate arrangements were made to air-drop rice supplies to the marooned people. Gruel centres were opened in all the affected villages; and special staff was organized to restore communications, repair irrigation works, and assist the people to reconstruct their dwellings. A free grant of about Rs. 30 per family was made to all those who had lost their houses, and free distribution of clothing was also arranged to indigent people, especially women. Adequate stocks of foodgrains

Cyclone-
Relief

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were rushed to the area and sold at pre-cyclone rates, to keep down the price-level. Takkavi and subsistence loans are now being disbursed on a liberal scale for the relief of the middle-class people who had lost their houses, cattle, crops and other means of livelihood. Free supplies of chemical manures and seeds have been arranged wherever crops can be raised afresh. Water was let down from the Periyar Reservoir to the tanks in the Vaigai system which could be so replenished. Remissions will be granted on a generous scale and instalments of Takkavi loans will also be postponed. All steps necessary to place the stricken people back on their feet have been taken, and we may note with some satisfaction that this fact is being generally appreciated.

2. It is not easy to reckon the loss sustained by the people in terms of money, but we can have a measure of the distress from the cost to the Government on direct relief. The Revised Estimates for the year provide for an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs on these measures; and the spill-over into the ensuing year is expected to be Rs. 212 lakhs, making in all about Rs. 3½ crores. Another sum of about Rs. 1½ crores will be required for distribution as loans to agriculturists. More than half the direct outlay will be on repairs to irrigation works, for which a special Superintending Engineer's Circle with five Executive Divisions has been organized. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to give the highest priority to this work and complete the repairs to all tanks by July, in time for the next monsoon rains. In view of the exiguous resources of local boards in the areas, it has been decided to repair the damaged roads and buildings in their charge at Government cost. Assistance is also being rendered to aided educational institutions on a liberal scale for repairs to their damaged buildings. Under the general orders of the Government of India on assistance in natural calamities, we may expect on specified items of relief, a 50 per cent grant on the first Rs. 2 crores of outlay, and 75 per cent grant on the outlay in excess of Rs. 2 crores. We have also sought a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the Centre for being disbursed as loans to agriculturists in the current year. Let us hope that the anticipated measure of Central assistance, the terms of which are certainly not ungenerous, will reach us in time.

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3. We must record our gratitude to the Prime Minister who gave the lead to our appeal for funds, with a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs from his Relief Fund. We should also be grateful to the King of Saudi Arabia who happened to be touring in the country at that time for a contribution of Rs. 50,000. The response from the general public has been most heartening, especially the fact that a large number of people of very small means and workers in organized industries have spontaneously come forward with their humble contributions in cash and kind. It is obviously not possible to name the individuals and institutions who donated generously, but special mention may be made of the Indian business community in Singapore and Malaya who made a handsome contribution of over Rs. 3 lakhs. Amongst the non-official relief organizations, the work of the Ramakrishna Mission stands out in high distinction. The workers of the Mission were in the worst-affected Vedaranyam area immediately after the disaster, and practically set the pattern of relief, for which the people in those villages will ever remember them. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to these workers and also the *Dinamani* Newspaper which organized the necessary relief fund to sustain them in the field. Our district officials in the area had to bear the brunt of this trying work, and they did discharge their duties with devotion and sympathy. Let us hasten to place on record our appreciation of the good work turned out by one and all of them. We may also note with satisfaction the speed with which the Railway administration repaired the damaged track and restored through communications in the affected areas.

4. Even though we regret the heavy loss sustained in this cyclone, we are thankful for the widespread rains which accompanied the gale. These rains were timely all over the State and have ensured fair seasonal conditions for the year. There is still some distress in the Nanguneri area of Tirunelveli district, and adequate measures are being taken to meet that local situation. Crop pests are being reported from certain districts but the department has been able to deal with them and avert extensive damage. Grain prices are steady and we may generally hope for a fair agricultural year. The storage in the Mettur Reservoir

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is, however, low and there may be some difficulty in maintaining power supplies in the summer, but let us hope that the reservoir will still get the necessary replenishment during the April showers.

Current
Five-Year
Plan

5. While presenting the Budget Estimates for this year, I had indicated that with the outlay of Rs. 25.83 crores proposed for the year on the present Five-Year Plan, that Plan would be implemented more or less in full. But the actuals of 1954-55 showed a gap of about Rs. 2 crores. This is being made up in the Revised Estimates for this year, now fixed at Rs. 27.92 crores and therefore, our expectations on the current Plan are being generally fulfilled. On irrigation and electricity works, which together account for 60 per cent of the planned outlay, we have reached the targets set in the Plan. There are short-falls in certain other departments like Agriculture, Highways, Public Health, Forests and Education which occurred mostly during the famine years owing to our inability to raise the necessary revenue resources during those lean years. This spill-over will be carried forward for implementation early in the new Plan period.

The New
Five-Year
Plan

6. The House had an opportunity earlier to discuss the broad outlines of the draft State Plan that was presented to the Planning Commission. The Commission suggested various modifications to limit the outlay within the resources in sight for the country as a whole. The pattern of Central assistance on the various schemes to be financed from the current revenues has yet to be finalised in many cases. The size of the State Plan will depend largely on the resources which can be raised within the State during the next five years. It is not, therefore, practicable, nor is it the intention of the Planning Commission, to give a precise shape to the Plan forthwith. Alterations will have to be made from year to year according to the availability of resources, both local and Central, and the ability of the administrative machinery to implement the Schemes sanctioned for that year. What is of immediate significance is the programme of work to be carried out during the coming year within the broad frame work of the Plan. Hon'ble Members may kindly peruse the list of nearly 500 new schemes proposed for inclusion in the Budget printed as an Appendix to the

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Budget Memorandum. A comparison of this list with the list of schemes of the various departments incorporated in the draft Plan already discussed in the House, will indicate the measure of fulfilment that may be anticipated during the Budget year. By and large, we propose to initiate during the year most of the worthwhile schemes included in our original draft.

7. In the field of agriculture, the main targets set **Agriculture** in the Plan are to increase the production of food-grains by 7 lakhs of tons and of sugarcane by one million tons. Since we have almost reached the limit on irrigation, the targets should be reached mainly by improved methods of cultivation. The Plan envisages the opening of 400 State-owned seed-farms of 25 acres each for the production of primary seeds which when multiplied will meet the requirements of the State. It is proposed to start 50 seed-farms in the Budget year mostly in the Extension Development Blocks. For the control of pests and diseases, 4 plant protection units will be opened in the year where insecticides and sprayers will be stored for being rushed to affected areas. A Central Sugarcane Research Station at Nellikuppam and a sub-station at Tiruchirappalli are being set up in the year. A scheme for the encouragement of the cultivation of sugarcane of higher sugar-content, is being initiated. Research Schemes on improved strains of millets and cashew and for the eradication of pests in betel-vines are being sanctioned. Provision is also being made for liberal loans for horticultural developments. The Agricultural College is being expanded to increase the admissions from 108 to 162. A new land colonization scheme to develop the Attapady valley in Malabar district is being sanctioned. The new road to open up this valley has been started last year and the work is making fair progress. Amongst the intensive manuring schemes, the provision for the distribution of about one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate is noteworthy.

8. In Animal Husbandry, our main effort should **Animal Husbandry** be on improving the breed of village cattle. But we are short of pedigree bulls and therefore we should rear up an adequate stock of them. That is the significance of the Key Village Scheme under which country bulls in the selected villages will be castrated

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and servicing will be done entirely through pedigree bulls and artificial insemination, so that in course of time the breed in the villages improves. We are extending the Key Village Scheme to 54 new villages in the year. A subsidy of Rs. 10 per month will be given for the proper maintenance of about 2,000 bull-calves born in key villages. These new breeding bulls will be stationed in Extension Centres outside the key villages and seven such centres will be opened during the year. The number of artificial insemination centres in urban areas is being increased by another 5. A new cattle farm is being opened in Ramanathapuram district, and improvements are being sanctioned to many of the existing farms. The College of Animal Husbandry is being strengthened so as to increase the admission from 80 to 120 in the College course, and from 55 to 100 in the Compounder's course. The details of the dairy scheme for Madras City are being worked out by a special officer, and it will be launched during the course of the year. Under this Scheme, a farm of about 4,000 milch cows will be started at Erukkancheri near Madras, so that the milk needs of the City can be adequately supplemented. The City sewage will be diverted to this farm for raising the required fodder. A Regional Poultry Development Farm of about 6,000 birds will be opened at Coimbatore during the year with 5 attached extension centres to serve the various extension service blocks.

Forests

9. We have not paid much attention to our forests during the First Plan period. Our Panchayat forests lie neglected, and it is proposed to make a start in their regeneration by taking up an extent of about 35,000 acres for soil conservation and tree planting. Systematic afforestation will be attempted on 45,000 acres of hill forests of the central districts. About 8,000 acres are being taken up for cashew cultivation and 5,000 acres for casuarina plantations. Intensive planting of valuable timbers like teak and rosewood under irrigated conditions will be started on 6,000 acres, wherever facilities occur. An attempt will also be made to grow these trees on river and canal margins in our deltaic areas. Industrial plantation such as blue-gum, wattle and match-wood will be started on the hill forests. Provision has also been made for improvements to communications for the better exploitation of interior forests. Amongst the

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miscellaneous schemes, mention may be made of the one for the improvement of the sanctuary for wild animals in Mudumalai in the Nilgiris and for the cultivation of pepper in reserved forests. A start will be made on all these Schemes of forest development and let us hope that the department will rise up to the accelerated tempo envisaged.

10. The new Plan hopes to cover the entire State with National Extension Services or Community Development Blocks and thereby to achieve a fair measure of fulfilment of the village and district plans. About 350 additional blocks will have to be taken up for this purpose. The Budget provides for the opening of 4 new blocks in the flood-stricken areas of Ramanathapuram district in April, 22 blocks spread over the State by October and another 28 blocks towards the end of the year for which preliminary work will be done during the Budget year. A sum of Rs. 278 lakhs has been ear-marked for these services. We have done rather well during the current year on Local Development works, for the benefit of areas not covered by Extension Services. The original provision of Rs. 83 lakhs was enhanced to Rs. 134 lakhs in the course of the year; and with the people's contribution in cash, works costing about Rs. 185 lakhs are expected to be done in the year. The Budget provision for the ensuing year is now being fixed at Rs. 80 lakhs enabling the execution of works costing about Rs. 120 lakhs including people's contribution. As the area under Extension Services enlarges, the expenditure under this head will gradually taper down.

Community
Development
and
National
Extension
Services

11. In the field of co-operation, it is proposed to implement some of the major recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee on agricultural credit, warehousing facilities and Co-operative Marketing. We have to make a start in setting up the necessary apex institutions and their branch organizations in the countryside so as to enable the co-operative sector to handle at least 20 per cent of Agricultural credit and 10 per cent of the marketable agricultural surplus. Provision has been made in the Budget for subscribing Rs. 30 lakhs towards the share capital of a State Warehousing Corporation, Rs. 30 lakhs towards the share capital of 3 Co-operative Sugar factories and about Rs. 10 lakhs towards the development of marketing facilities. In order to train the

Co-opera-
tion

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necessary field staff, a new training institute is being opened at Madurai and the existing one in Madras is being upgraded into a College. On Co-operative housing, provision has been made for a loan of Rs. 56 lakhs to Urban Societies and grants and loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs for Industrial Housing Societies.

Irrigation.

12. Our Irrigation programme is making fair progress. The Lower Bhavani Project has been completed and practically the whole ayacut is now under cultivation. Irrigation has also commenced in the Malampuzha Project, but the right bank canal sanctioned recently will take some more time for completion. The Manimuthar, the Mettur Canals, the Araniar, the Mangalam and the Walayar Projects are expected to be completed in the Budget year. Work is in full progress on the Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects sanctioned last year. The Budget provision for all these works is Rs. 563 lakhs and additional sums will be made available, if our Engineers can accelerate the progress. Of the new schemes included in the Plan, the Meenakarai Scheme of Malabar estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs will be started at once, making use of the staff and machinery expected to be released from the Walayar and Mangalam Schemes. There is a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for this scheme in the Budget. Token provision only has been made for the other approved schemes of Kattalai, Pullambadi, and Vidur, since it is proposed to speed them up only as machinery and men are released from other projects now nearing completion. There has been a temporary upset in the minor irrigation programme due to diversion of staff for repairing the tanks breached in the cyclone in Ramanathapuram, but this will soon be made up and the programme will be accelerated. A provision of Rs. 123 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the minor irrigation programme, which includes an experimental scheme of desilting of tanks, wherever that can be done with economy. We are also sinking about 30 tube-wells in the year at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Electricity

13. Steady progress is being maintained on our Electricity programme. The Revised Estimates for this year show an outlay of Rs. 11.47 lakhs which is practically the same as in the Budget Estimates.

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Work is in full swing on the Periyar Project and preliminary works have commenced on the Kundah Project. Our expectation that about 600 villages can be electrified during this year will be fully realized, since we have already done about 550 villages by the end of January. The provision for the ensuing year is now fixed at about Rs. 13 crores, and this includes a sum of Rs. 2 crores on the Kundah Project, the first stage of which can be completed in the Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 23 crores to release about 145,000 kilo-watts of power. The Rural Electrification programme will be maintained steadily, and more than 600 villages can be expected to receive the benefit in the Budget year. Investigation has been taken up for the development of further seasonal power from the vast irrigation discharges at Mettur. All this power can be firmed up and made full use of in industry, when the Neiveli Lignite Project becomes an accomplished fact in the near future, as indeed all of us earnestly hope.

14. Even though our road system is comparable **Highways** to the best in the country, the progress has not been as fast as we had originally planned; and there was appreciable short-fall in the outlay during the first Plan period. It is now proposed to accelerate the pace, more particularly on village communications; and for this purpose, a grant of Rs. 45 lakhs is being made to local bodies. A substantial portion of the allotment for Local Development Works will also be spent on village roads. With the augmentation of the resources of local bodies by the proceeds of the levy of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue, authorized in the current year, we may hope that these bodies will be able to maintain the new village roads adequately. To give them further relief, the maintenance of about 450 miles of district roads will be taken over from them at an annual cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. The provision for the improvement of State roads and bridges is now fixed at Rs. 109 lakhs as against Rs. 41 lakhs in the current year. Larger funds will be ear-marked for the black-topping of important stretches of State Highways. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 97 lakhs has been programmed in Malabar and South Kanara on the West Coast Road, Rs. 67 lakhs on roads of inter-State and economic importance, and Rs. 71 lakhs on National Highways, all financed from Central revenues.

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Public
Health

15. On the medical side, the Plan provides for the opening of 140 new Health Centres, each in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, to serve the needs of rural areas. Twenty-eight of these new medical institutions will be started in the Budget year at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. Six taluk headquarters hospitals, 18 rural dispensaries, 3 local-fund dispensaries and one private women's hospital will be taken over for direct Government management. Additional buildings will be provided for the taluk headquarters hospitals of Badagara and Karkal. Three mobile medical units in Malabar and one in North Arcot will be sanctioned for the benefit of hill-tribes. The bed strengths of district and taluk hospitals are being increased wherever additional space has been made available. Large sums have been ear-marked for providing additional buildings and amenities for the teaching hospitals in the City and Madurai. A new mental hospital will be opened at Madurai. Provision is also being made for training an increased number of nurses and maternity assistants and for sending medical officers overseas for higher studies. In public health, 120 new maternity centres are being opened. Another mobile epidemic unit with 2 jeeps, is being added to the existing strength.

Water-
Supply

16. Our Rural Water-Supply programme is now made up of 3 parts: the comprehensive programme financed in full by the State; the National Water-Supply programme for the benefit of areas with a heavy incidence of cholera on which we get a half-grant from the Centre; and the Local Development programme on which the Centre meets the full cost. We are collecting contributions from villagers and panchayats, wherever possible, and operating the 3 schemes under one agency. The provision in the Budget under all these three heads is Rs. 95 lakhs; and with the anticipated people's contribution, works costing about Rs. 150 lakhs may be done in the year. On urban water-supply, we have started works in about 15 municipalities, and the City Corporation has also launched an ambitious programme of improvements including the installation of mechanical filters. Progress has been somewhat slow in the current year and the allotment of Rs. 174 lakhs may not all be spent. The spill-over will be added on to the provision of Rs. 145 lakhs for the Budget year and the works will be speeded up.

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17. Our Plan for education has been reduced by **Education.** the Planning Commission to about half its original size, and therefore we have to re-examine the schemes. The House should also have an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Committee on Elementary Education before the development programme of the department is finalized. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to include only a lump-sum provision of about Rs. 125 lakhs in the Budget, made up of Rs. 95 lakhs in the revenue account and Rs. 30 lakhs for buildings under Capital. This provision will be suitably enhanced during the course of the year, as the new schemes are ready. Within the present limited provision, about 2,000 new classes will be added to strengthen the existing elementary schools and also to open new schools, wherever necessary. Sixteen more ordinary training schools will be converted into basic training schools. The bifurcated courses of study in secondary schools and craft training in middle schools will be extended to a few more schools. The disparity in the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers employed in the different types of schools, has been causing some discontent and it is proposed to remove this and bring all secondary grade teachers on to the higher scale. Children of elementary school teachers, police constables and head constables and last grade Government servants will be given full fee concessions instead of half, in Forms IV to VI. It is hoped that these concessions may gradually be extended to other classes of people in coming years, so that school education is free to all poor children. It is also proposed to give scholarships to about 10 per cent of the poor boys attending professional colleges, the grants being made purely on considerations of merit.

18. The welfare of Harijan and Backward Classes **Harijan and Backward Classes.** continues to receive the close attention of the Government. Of late, the Government of India has been giving several scholarships to students of these communities, the awards being made largely on merit, and this goes an appreciable way to supplement our efforts. The proposed provision in the Budget on these services is Rs. 134 lakhs, as against Rs. 118 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for the current year. Our expenditure on these ameliorative measures is now more than what it was for the Composite State, before the separation of Andhra.

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Handloom

19. From the list of New Schemes for the year, Hon'ble Members may see that our largest effort in the year is on village and small-scale industries. The pattern of development in this field has been laid down broadly by the Karve Committee in their report published recently. We are glad to note that our contention that the handloom industry should be fully protected, has been emphatically upheld by the Committee which has further suggested that the turnover of mills should be frozen at about the existing capacity, reserving further cloth production to the handloom. The Committee has recommended an outlay of Rs. 80 crores during the Plan period for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry, of which the allocation to this State is Rs. 22 crores. The various schemes to be implemented in the year have yet to be approved by the All-India Handloom Board, and they will be sanctioned in the course of the year for which a sum of about Rs. 1½ crores will be released from the Central Cess Fund. Broadly, the schemes envisaged are for enlarging Co-operative production and marketing organizations to control about half the turnover of the industry; for improving the technique and patterns; and for subsidizing the sale, so as to enable handlooms to compete on even terms with mill goods. We may note with satisfaction that the industry has already turned the corner; and with the measures now envisaged, let us hope that the 6 lakhs of weavers in the State will face the future with hope and confidence.

Khadi

20. The Karve Committee has also recommended a substantial increase in the production of khadi to absorb idle agricultural labour and has ear-marked a large outlay for that purpose in the Plan period. The controversy whether further development should be only through the Ambar Charka, is still going on and presumably accounts for the delay in the Statewar allocation of the intended outlay. In the meanwhile, we are starting 25 new Khadi Development Centres immediately to benefit about 12,500 spinners and 400 weavers. We are also opening 5 workshops for the manufacture of ordinary charkas and allied implements to meet the needs in our villages.

Village Industries

21. On Village Industries, it is proposed to assist village artisans by providing cheap credit, by supplying improved tools on hire-purchase, raw materials at cost

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price and land free of cost for setting up their workshops. Schemes are also being sanctioned for the encouragement of hand-pounding of rice, oil-pressing in country ghanis, cotton-ginning, tanning, bee-keeping and other village avocations. A few multi-purpose work centres will also be opened for the training of village artisans.

22. Under handicrafts, it is proposed to establish sale emporia in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Several training-cum-production centres will be opened for art metalware, bell-metalware, cutlery, paper toys, palmyra fibre works, cane works, bamboo articles, cumblies, lace embroidery, glass bangles, etc. We are also proposing a few schemes on the co-operative pattern for the development of the coir industry in Malabar. Handicrafts.

23. Our approach to the development of small-scale industries is from many directions. The State Aid to Industries Act is being amended to permit the grant of loans on a more liberal scale without too rigid an insistence on the margin of security. The Bill will come before the House in the current session and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for disbursement as loans. It is proposed to supply machinery on the hire-purchase system for which a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been allocated. There is also provision for subsidy towards transmission lines and power supply to new industries. Five new industrial schools are being opened and improvements are being made to all the polytechnics, so as to double their capacity. Mobile units of carpentry and blacksmithy are being organized to tour the villages and assist and better equip village artisans. Work has just commenced for starting 3 industrial estates at Guindy, Palghat and Virudhunagar, and a fourth one, the location of which has not been settled, is proposed for the next year. These estates will provide built-up factory space with all amenities like communications, power, water-supply, sanitation and servicing facilities. For the present, they will be owned by the State, but as the Estates develop, the management can be handed over to co-operative organizations. A large number of service-cum-production centres are being opened in articles like finished leather, laboratory equipment, surgical instruments, agricultural implements, hand tools, brassware, electrical goods, textile Small-scale Industries.

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mill goods, sports goods, etc. The emphasis of these institutions will be on the training of personnel for absorption in the private sector; the production side being intended mainly to educate the trainees on the commercial aspects of manufacture. These units may in due course be handed over to industrial co-operatives for management. In selecting the location of these units, the department will naturally go by the availability of raw materials, but it will also have an eye on fair regional distribution. The programme does look ambitious but the units will be started, only as and when qualified experts are secured to run them. Let us hope that the measures proposed for the year will soon materialise and go an appreciable way towards generating an industrial climate in our State, so badly needed at the present juncture.

Revised
Estimates,
1955-56.

24. The Revised Estimates for the current year as now fixed, show a Revenue of Rs. 52.68 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 54.89 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 221 lakhs. There is a betterment in revenue over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 71 lakhs under ' Stamps ', presumably due to larger filing of suits in courts, after the lifting of the Moratorium; Rs. 60 lakhs under ' Forests ' owing to higher prices of sandalwood; and Rs. 50 lakhs under ' Agricultural Income-tax '. The balance of the increase in Revenue is due to larger departmental receipts and grants from the Government of India, on Community Development, National Extension Services, Local Development Works and Grow More Food Schemes. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by the expansion in development services and the outlay on cyclone-relief amounting to about Rs. 150 lakhs in the year. Variations from the Budget Estimates under each head are explained in detail in the Budget Memorandum. The Capital expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 20½ crores, which is practically the same as in the Budget Estimates, and the small variations under individual heads call for no special remarks. Under ' Loans and Advances ', the net disbursement is expected to be Rs. 576 lakhs, registering an increase of about Rs. 2 crores from the Budget Estimates. The bulk of the increase is on the larger outlay in the area affected by the cyclone. The year is expected to close with a fair cash balance of nearly Rs. 2 crores, and

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this was made possible by the remarkable success of our open market loan of the year. As against the advertised sum of Rs. 7 crores, subscriptions amounted to over Rs. 14 crores, and we ultimately accepted about Rs. 10½ crores.

25. The Budget Estimates for 1956-57 anticipate a Revenue of Rs. 59,33 lakhs on existing level of taxation, and an expenditure of Rs. 62,44 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs. The Revenue shows a rise of about Rs. 6½ crores from the Revised Estimates for the current year, but about half of this increase is not real. Land-cess and surcharge on Stamp Duties payable to local bodies were hitherto deducted from the receipts under 'Land Revenue' and 'Stamp Duties' respectively, and the net receipts under these two revenue heads were alone taken into the Budget. A change in this procedure has now been directed by the Auditor-General, according to which the gross receipts under these heads will be shown in the Budget as 'Revenue', and the disbursements to local bodies will be shown on the expenditure side of the Budget, with the resultant bloating of the Budget figures to the extent of about Rs. 3 crores. Real increases in revenue are expected on electricity schemes by about Rs. 40 lakhs, due to the enlargement of the grid; on Agricultural Income-tax by about Rs. 50 lakhs, as that measure turned out to be more paying than originally anticipated; and in Central Grants by about Rs. 110 lakhs, consequent on the expanding tempo of development expenditure eligible for Central assistance. It has been our practice to debit to the Revenue Account, several items of expenditure of an essentially Capital nature as on roads, bridges, water-supply and the smaller building schemes costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs. The Government of India in consultation with the Auditor-General has now advised us that these items of expenditure may in future go to the Capital Account, since the works do leave behind material assets of a lasting nature. Grants to local bodies and other public institutions for works of this nature may also be debited to the Capital Account initially, but may be written back to the Revenue Account in instalments over a period of say, 15 years. Even though this is a departure from the conservative finance we have been following all these years, we propose to make this change from the

Budget
Estimates,
1956-57.

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Budget year. We are now well-set on a more rapid pace of development on all sides and therefore we need not stifle our efforts by attempting to shoulder burdens, which the coming generation can bear with greater ease. Under the revised procedure, the relief to the Revenue Account in the Budget is about Rs. 350 lakhs, which means that the revenue deficit for the year would have been about Rs. 6½ crores but for this change.

Concessions
to Public
Servants.

26. The Budget provides for a few concessions to public servants, besides the ones I had already indicated while dealing with Education. The salaries of village officers in Estates taken over by the Government are being upgraded to the level of those in ryotwari areas. This measure is expected to cost about Rs. 4 lakhs per annum and will benefit a large class of loyal public servants. The scales of pay for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors are being revised and a compensatory allowance is being given to those Assistant Surgeons working in key villages. Deputy Jailors and Jailors in charge of special sub-jails will get a little enhancement in their pay. Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat will get higher increments in the earlier stages of their career. Certain disabilities of typists and stenographers in the fixation of their pay on promotion and of Personal Assistants and Clerks of Ministers in their leave salary, are being removed. Attenders in Government offices and Civil Courts will get a slight enhancement in their annual increments. Copyists and Examiners in Criminal Courts will be put on regular scales of pay instead of being paid on the basis of piecework. Head Accountants and Superintendents in Settlement Offices will also be put on incremental scales of pay instead of the present fixed pay. The scales of pay of compounders and Lay Secretaries of Hospitals will be revised in their favour. District Officers will be given a higher rate of mileage on journeys in excess of 40 miles, when done in their own motor vehicles. These concessions taken individually are indeed of small financial consequence, but the cumulative effect of all of them is appreciable.

New
Taxation.

27. The deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs is indeed substantial and cannot all be left uncovered. The necessity for balancing the Budget is greater now, since we have already used up the concealed margin

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in the Revenue Account by the transfer to Capital of about Rs. 3½ crores of outlay hitherto met from current revenues. Our commitments on development schemes are bound to accelerate; and we cannot hope to implement an ambitious Plan, without accepting the necessary sacrifices. It is therefore proposed to introduce the following new measures of taxation:—

(a) The tax on diesel oil will be enhanced from 1½ annas to 4 annas per gallon to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

(b) An additional sales-tax of one anna in the rupee will be levied on the sale of sugar at any one suitable point, to yield about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

(c) The rate of supply of electric energy to licensees and bulk consumers on the High Tension tariff in the Hydro-electric areas will be stepped up by 30 per cent. The present rates based on pre-war conditions are in many cases found to be below the bare cost of generation. The enhancement will not apply to consumers supplied by the Madras Electricity System. The Railway administration will be exempted from this enhancement. New industrial concerns will also be exempted from the extra levy for the first 3 years after the commencement of production. The proposed measure may bring in about Rs. 45 lakhs per annum.

(d) Ryotwari assessment will be levied on Inam lands in lieu of quit-rent. This measure may bring in about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

The one tax relief proposed is the exemption from sales-tax on the sale of palm-gur at all points.

With the additional taxation now proposed, the Revenue gap will be reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs. The deficit is still large but should not cause alarm, because it is of the order which can be wiped off by the upward trend in revenues in a year of fair seasonal conditions. Besides, it is not unlikely that the readjustments in taxation proposed in the Central Budget may give us something on items of Central Revenue shared with States. It is therefore proposed to leave the Revenue deficit uncovered.

28. The Capital Expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 27,61 lakhs made up of Rs. 13,07 lakhs on Electricity, Rs. 593 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs. 415 lakhs on Roads and buildings, Rs. 191 lakhs on

Capital
Expendi-
ture.

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Industrial Development, Rs. 133 lakhs on Public Health and Rs. 122 lakhs on other items. Of the expenditure on buildings, a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs is for the construction of quarters for police subordinates in the City and the mufassal. We have drawn up a housing programme for policemen costing about Rs. 5 crores to be implemented during the Plan period, so as to ensure the personnel of this Security Service fair living conditions in all the districts. Another significant item in the Capital Head is the provision of Rs. 67 lakhs for the purchase of about 150 new motor vehicles for augmenting the City Transport.

Loans and
Advances
1956-57.

29. Under 'Loans and Advances' the anticipated outlay is Rs. 861 lakhs. This sum includes Rs. 110 lakhs to local bodies for urban water-supply and drainage schemes; Rs. 80 lakhs for short-term loans to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation to augment their resources; Rs. 132 lakhs for loans in the National Extension Service and Community Development Project areas; and Rs. 65 lakhs to Weavers' Co-operative Societies in pursuance of the schemes financed from the Handloom Cess Fund allocations. Recoveries during the year are expected to be Rs. 410 lakhs, leaving a net outlay of Rs. 451 lakhs.

30. Our requirement on 'Ways and Means' during the next year will be about Rs. 38 crores made up of—

	RS. LAKHS.
Capital Expenditure	27,61
Net disbursements under Loans and Advances	4,51
Repayment of debts to the Government of India and the public	3,68
Revenue Deficit	1,66
Balance to be kept in the Reserve Bank of India and Treasuries	50
Total ..	<u>37,96</u>

As against these requirements, we hope to have an opening cash balance of Rs. 166 lakhs and a net credit within the year of Rs. 180 lakhs under Deposit heads and State Trading Schemes, making a total of Rs. 346 lakhs. The Budget assumes that we will get loans from the Centre and the open market to cover the balance amounting to about Rs. 34½ crores.

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31. The proposed outlay in the Budget on Schemes included in the New Plan is Rs. 37.30 crores. To this must be added the cost of the new schemes financed from the Handloom Cess Fund which may amount to about Rs. 1 crore, making a total planned outlay of about Rs. 38 crores. This is somewhat in excess of the phasing suggested by the Planning Commission, but it cannot be helped in view of the large spill-over from the First Plan on Capital works in progress. The Planning Commission has indicated that the size of the State Plan should be restricted to about Rs. 170 crores, as against our revised proposal for about Rs. 221 crores. The major cuts suggested by the Commission are on Education, Housing and Urban Water-supply and on the total so pruned down, a further lump-sum cut of 5 per cent has also been imposed. The final picture is still obscure, because we find from the recommendations of the Karve Committee that the allotment to this State on Village and Small-Scale Industries will be of the order of Rs. 30 crores, as against the provision of Rs. 16 crores now embodied in the Plan. But we need not be unduly perturbed over these tentative figures. As I stated earlier, what is of immediate consequence is our performance in the first year of the Plan. The size of our Plan will depend on our ability to raise the internal resources and the competence of our administrative machinery to implement the schemes. The Plan will be reviewed each year and the programme for the next year will be shaped according to the accomplishments in each year. The Budget does contain adequate provision for making a fair start on the Plan and let us hope that we can improve on our performance in succeeding years.

32. But there is one other aspect which should cause us some real concern. The bulk of the proposed outlay in the National Plan is for the development of basic industries, mainly iron and steel, and improvements to the transport system to match that development. It does not appear that any sizable portion of that outlay, amounting to about Rs. 2,000 crores in the public sector, will be in the South. It is indeed true that we have no coal, but that does not alter the fact that the industrial development envisaged in the Plan for the Southern States is inappreciable. There is the Lignite Project for which a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been ear-marked, but this will not

Outlay on
the New
Plan.

Major
Industries.

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improve the ratio very considerably and besides, the project is still at the experimental stage. It is therefore very necessary that on other major industries, in the location of which there is a wider margin of choice, some preference should be given to this area, where perhaps the pressure of population per acre of cultivated land is the greatest. We can provide, all the necessary facilities for the proposed heavy electrical plant. We have cheap power in our grid for the manufacture of aluminium from the bauxite deposits of Salem. We are at no great disadvantage on the location of a plant for the fabrication of heavy machinery from the new steel output. Representations have been made on all these matters, and I am confident that the House will join with me in endorsing this stand so that these points, so vital to our economic growth, are adequately considered by the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

33. Before I close, let me place on record the grateful appreciation of the Government for the heartening response of the people to the State Loan floated earlier this year. To implement an ambitious Plan, we must depend increasingly on the savings of the people and I confidently count on their continued support in the search for fresh resources. The Finance Secretary, Sri T. A. Varghese, and his Assistants have worked hard on the Budget, and I am grateful to them for all their advice and guidance on prudent spending.

With these observations, Sir, I present the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for the consideration of the House.

Thank you, Sir. (Applause.)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 3150 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th February 1956, page 63 supra.]

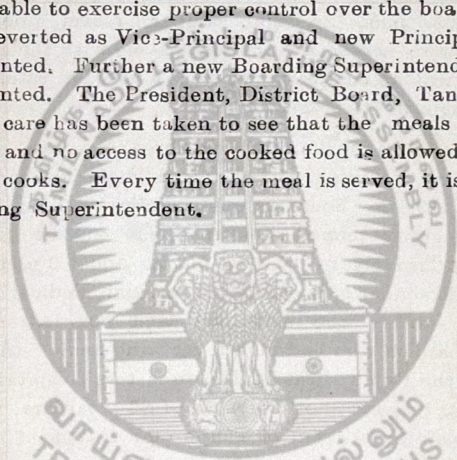
On the night of 7th August 1955, 108 boarders of the Rajah's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvaiyaru, which is under the control of the District Board, Tanjore, took their night meals at about 7 p.m. As usual, sambar, rasam, one curry and buttermilk were served in the night along with the cooked raw rice. There was no complaint from any boarder after this meal during the night of 7th August 1955.

2. At about 7 a.m. the next day, three boarders complained of purging, and vomiting and they had slight temperature. At about 9 a.m., 19 other boarders made similar complaints. All of them were given immediate treatment in the Local Fund dispensary at Tiruvaiyaru. Later on at about 3 p.m., 25 more students made similar complaints. The local Medical Officer was immediately sent for who examined each boarder and on his advice, 25 boarders who had high fever and acute stomach pain were sent to the Rajah Mirasdar Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore, for treatment. Again another batch of 23 boarders who made similar complaints were sent to Tanjore for treatment. In all 73 boarders were admitted in the District Headquarters Hospital in Tanjore and all of them were given special treatment by the authorities of the hospital. There was no danger to any life. Thirty-five boarders were discharged from the hospital on 9th August 1955 and the remaining were discharged on subsequent days when they were completely cured. The President, District Board, Tanjore, visited the boarders in the hospital and made all facilities for their care and treatment. The President arranged for a local enquiry into the incident and sent the urine and vomited matter to the Chemical Examiner, Guindy, for analysis. It appears that no poisonous insect had fallen and boiled along with the meals cooked in view of the fact that the health of only 73 boarders was affected out of a total of 108 boarders who took their meals on the night. Further the health of about half-a-dozen pupils alone was seriously affected while others had complained of mild pain only. It might be possible that one or two mischief makers among the boarders, under the cover of night might have used a small

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quantity of zinc phosphide, a poison which is locally known as rat poison and which is also readily available in the market. The poison could not have been mixed well with the sambar and rasam and should have only floated on the surface. Hence it has affected the health of such boarders as have consumed the poison in varying quantities.

The Principal of the College who was the Warden of the boarding was unable to exercise proper control over the boarders and he had been reverted as Vice-Principal and new Principal has since been appointed. Further a new Boarding Superintendent has also been appointed. The President, District Board, Tanjore, assures that every care has been taken to see that the meals served are wholesome and no access to the cooked food is allowed to anybody except the cooks. Every time the meal is served, it is tested by the Boarding Superintendent.



வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX 1.

[Vide item IV on page 67 supra.]

[The figures for the years 1938-39 to 1952-53 relate to the Composite Madras State and the figures for the subsequent period relate to the Present Madras State. The actuals for 1953-54 (First six months) which are not given here will be found in the Budget Memorandum.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

A. REVENUE.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,88.75	80.50	1,66.40	1,83.59	1,82.56	1,87.71
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax—												
Share of Income tax.	22.50	5,35.32	8,42.22	8,23.32	8,29.15	9,15.43	9,42.44	3,06.76	5,67.38	5,50.00	5,59.35	5,56.00
Agricultural Income tax.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	75.00	1,25.00
Estate Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.28	24.72	17.56	22.63
Land Revenue—												
Gross receipts includ- ing portion due to irrigation.	7,00.78	8,08.42	7,68.79	8,12.09	9,50.71	9,20.58	8,70.85	4,45.70	5,95.41	7,11.35	7,46.29	(x) 9,45.91
Excise	3,72.23	10,69.18	3,66.54	58.82	55.28	40.74	47.26	12.42	27.22	24.49	27.46	27.67
Stamps	1,73.37	3,35.92	4,05.57	4,32.68	4,88.49	4,54.27	4,51.88	1,49.59	2,62.47	3,20.02	3,90.88	5,25.09
Forest	45.63	1,82.81	1,59.57	1,65.70	1,88.56	2,08.02	1,58.17	57.10	1,31.89	1,34.91	1,95.27	2,03.75
Registration	32.70	78.90	86.55	95.47	1,07.97	1,09.59	1,01.03	27.64	60.46	61.52	68.54	68.55
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	81.22	1,60.64	1,97.45	3,00.73	3,48.74	3,90.14	4,25.95	1,69.11	3,59.89	3,49.01	3,78.42	3,79.67
Other taxes and duties—												
General sales tax ..	..	8,31.26	13,03.01	15,24.35	16,86.87	15,59.10	13,23.18	4,12.46	8,68.98	9,60.00	9,18.44	(y) 9,57.88
Other items ..	3.19	1,98.52	2,29.32	2,85.54	3,08.61	3,62.50	3,78.67	1,22.08	2,49.35	2,45.55	2,55.84	(x) 2,84.10
Total ..	3.19	10,29.78	15,32.33	18,09.89	18,95.48	19,21.60	17,01.85	5,34.54	11,18.33	12,05.55	11,74.28	12,41.98
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts * ..	6.31	11.88	12.06	13.78	14.29	10.11	15.52	3.05	6.59	20.71	5.35	6.08
Deduct—Working ex- penses.	38.39	91.08	1,03.44	1,17.86	1,14.94	1,20.39	1,65.85	2.00	44.32	51.91	51.27	56.72
Net receipts ..	32.08	79.20	91.38	1,04.08	1,00.65	1,10.28	1,50.03	0.15	37.73	31.20	45.92	50.64

* Excludes land revenue.

(x) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs as proceeds of new taxation.

(y) Includes Rs. 40 lakhs as proceeds of new taxation.

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads. (1)	1938-9.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months). (9)	1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts * ..	1.99	2.80	3.09	4.23	4.54	3.30	3.31	0.90	2.23	1.99	1.90	1.97
Interest	19.73	79.95	93.72	91.73	77.07	52.22	19.24	23.03	45.75	45.23	54.45	55.10
Administration of Justice.	15.39	72.51	73.12	80.09	84.55	84.48	78.25	20.47	43.60	44.00	48.15	48.10
Jails and Convict Settlements.	5.98	13.21	15.99	22.05	20.98	26.67	31.97	8.48	27.32	24.95	26.09	26.62
Police	5.66	13.79	19.51	27.28	26.86	29.32	28.74	8.16	22.18	16.14	23.04	21.16
Ports and Pilotage ..	44.67	47.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	8.35	32.63	30.29	42.54	31.90	54.23	38.71	16.61	57.81	77.39	1,11.81	1,29.87
Medical	10.25	20.35	23.33	23.08	27.07	26.34	24.67	10.11	22.13	20.58	22.08	23.41
Public Health	2.59	5.49	7.79	6.34	7.55	9.01	7.79	1.84	6.05	9.11	20.95	24.31
Agriculture	3.12	22.64	23.86	35.30	1,18.24	1,10.60	1,35.28	43.08	(a) 88.14	(a) 93.82	(a) 74.54	(a) 1,21.91
Veterinary	1.02	2.73	3.50	5.30	5.93	7.86	8.83	2.57	8.69	6.04	14.02	18.41
Co-operation	4.18	8.89	12.28	18.82	26.45	18.83	22.74	7.25	43.35	19.30	69.46	53.54
Industries	18.85	72.49	75.81	77.82	1,20.39	1,19.78	1,07.95	40.97	77.13	1,11.70	1,34.14	3,48.22
Miscellaneous departments.	7.62	17.14	20.68	25.64	42.61	41.33	48.76	23.02	35.12	44.59	37.87	59.84
Civil Works	25.12	1,11.25	86.34	1,15.54	1,06.47	1,07.24	1,43.38	36.90	1,11.38	1,33.07	1,15.37	2,25.50
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).	42.51	1,83.89	2,71.22	3,21.41	3,77.61	4,71.20	5,16.76	2,55.42	5,97.21	6,44.60	7,06.08	(z) 8,49.44
Deduct—Working expenses.	— 24.81	— 1,21.93	— 1,86.10	— 2,20.19	— 2,33.13	— 3,47.88	— 4,12.09	— 1,35.25	— 3,71.79	— 3,24.70	— 4,51.80	— 5,13.03
Net receipts	17.70	61.96	85.12	1,01.22	1,44.48	1,23.32	1,04.67	1,50.17	2,25.42	3,19.90	2,54.28	(z) 3,36.41
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	2.88	7.39	4.80	5.07	5.96	5.90	6.35	1.87	13.07	11.08	11.65	11.84
Stationery and Printing.	3.96	13.75	13.44	33.67	16.90	19.54	14.79	4.72	12.16	13.97	12.18	11.48

* Excludes land revenue.

(z) Includes Rs. 45 lakhs as proceeds of new taxation.

Miscellaneous—

Gross Receipts from Bus Service (b).	..	23-35	95-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items ..	14-58	93-54	92-40	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	(e) 1,02-92	1,23-02	67-08	89-37	92-57
Total ..	14-58	1,16-89	1,88-28	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	1,03-92	1,23-02	67-08	89-37	92-57
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes—Gross Receipts (c).	..	..	..	1,04-06	1,16-68	1,18-87	1,24-05	67-34	1,42-54	1,43-79	1,53-60	1,52-567
Working expenses (e)	..	..	..	91-87	1,00-84	1,10-20	1,20-37	59-50	116-69	1,22-93	1,21-37	1,26-89
Net receipts ..	..	..	..	12-19	15-84	8-07	4-58	7-84	25-85	20-86	32-23	25-67
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	4-00	8-61	95	1-90	3-00	2-54	4-98
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0-27	0-10	0-21	0-22	0-20	0-25	0-88	81	21	13	21	21
Extraordinary Receipts.	..	2,98-05	2,79-25	3,26-22	2-69	1,18-62	74-05	29-80	43-01	11-55	65-40	25-80
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	5-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts from Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works (d).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40-19	1,37-63	2,81-59	1,77-71
Civil Defence ..	..	15-45	0-47	0-40	0-41	4-59	1-02	..	08	..	..	..
Grand total ..	16,13-45	50,70-15	53,33-52	55,39-49	58,16-34	59,38-50	58,42-32	28,01-97	43,32-88	47,92-07	52,68-04 (f)	60,77-95

(a) Includes fishery receipts which were shown under "Industries" in previous years.

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".

(d) The receipts were shown under other heads—"Miscellaneous" and "Extraordinary Receipts" up to the end of 1953-4 and in the Budget Estimate, 1954-5.

(e) Includes Rs. 69-56 lakhs transferred from the Contingency Fund in accordance with Act II of 1954.

(f) Includes Rs. 145 lakhs as proceeds of new taxation.

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APPENDIX

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.
										Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.76	2.75
Land Revenue ..	25.36	23.98	37.44	40.42	46.10	84.62	84.33	37.60	79.42	82.44	86.07	2,66.32
Excise	32.18	59.44	69.04	77.24	79.79	84.86	80.47	19.23	38.02	6.10	6.13	6.46
Stamps	4.72	21.04	21.16	23.05	25.25	24.10	25.13	7.60	12.84	12.95	12.82	1,42.12
Forest	40.17	86.29	79.10	79.26	74.81	80.35	90.34	29.76	63.75	67.63	70.43	87.58
Registration	29.13	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.19	53.57	54.01	16.28	38.25	40.14	39.97	40.02
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—												
Payment to local bodies.	72.77	90.81	95.56	90.27	90.34	90.89	92.89	34.82	68.15	67.05	67.10	66.05
Other departmental expenditure.	2.29	5.66	6.11	6.59	8.50	9.89	11.13	4.10	9.11	9.33	9.59	10.51
Other taxes and duties—												
Payment to local bodies.	..	57.80	83.79	97.72	1,01.94	1,12.48	1,06.22	29.63	63.39	60.69	78.99	76.71
Other departmental expenditure.	.64	29.23	35.68	48.03	45.45	48.83	52.91	18.44	45.41	43.68	46.23	45.40
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	87.59	95.71	1,04.15	1,19.15	1,42.21	1,75.31	2,17.97	62.65	1,42.23	1,71.64	1,65.53	1,96.82
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	39.09	1,28.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,43.25	1,45.83	1,68.29	54.37	95.07	93.81	1,08.29	1,37.04
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1.25	2.60	4.07	5.80	3.29	0.61	.24	..	..	..	..	..

Interest on debt and other obligations.	58.54	81.96	1,00.04	1,00.39	1,23.66	1,45.66	2,04.39	98.80	1,77.29	2,23.38	2,77.51	3,33.27
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	— 1,07.54	— 1,47.82	— 1,73.58	— 2,13.18	— 2,65.54	— 3,33.49	— 4,19.45	— 1,44.78	— 3,33.06	— 4,14.77	— 3,98.10	— 4,98.77
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	— 49.00	— 65.86	— 73.54	— 1,03.79	— 1,41.88	— 1,87.83	— 2,15.06	— 45.98	— 1,55.77	— 1,91.39	— 1,28.68	— 1,65.50
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	5.13	1,42.78	69.68	75.47	75.68	1,02.30	1,06.01	23.23	49.55	45.05	49.56	63.88
General administration.	2,76.70	5,60.40	5,82.05	6,26.32	6,54.90	7,41.34	7,24.47	2,05.36	6,12.53	3,92.59	4,52.54	4,68.85
Administration of Justice.	90.63	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,58.34	1,65.56	1,76.09	1,84.47	54.86	124.94	1,27.66	1,23.87	1,28.83
Jails and convict settlements.	23.22	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,20.37	1,33.85	1,42.68	52.07	93.49	99.47	85.95	86.81
Police	1,60.96	4,64.81	6,51.97	6,89.89	6,98.89	7,37.42	7,16.88	2,03.41	4,80.53	4,86.85	4,97.40	5,02.19
Ports and Pilotage	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments.	0.96	1.37	1.52	1.58	1.64	2.45	2.31	.99	2.54	2.31	2.43	2.47
Education	2,61.98	7,03.70	8,85.94	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,06.02	5,23.20	9,19.13	10,19.62	10,56.60	12,17.88
Medical	98.14	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,80.34	1,39.56	3,03.85	3,13.89	3,34.86	3,72.10
Public Health	26.57	(a) 1,90.55	90.54	(b) 1,14.42	1,04.06	1,65.11	2,05.71	43.87	1,04.04	1,27.28	1,38.32	66.71
Agriculture	20.62	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,32.74	2,75.35	3,16.49	2,60.07	75.59	1,57.44	(c) 1,67.24	1,97.42	1,87.24
Veterinary	12.85	31.81	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.98	60.63	17.37	40.15	44.06	45.81	67.52
Co-operation	13.82	42.69	53.41	73.64	76.48	76.39	77.81	28.29	78.75	56.74	1,05.02	1,06.92
Industries	27.54	1,12.71	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,57.46	2,01.67	1,87.93	79.32	1,58.91	1,49.07	1,83.84	4,43.85
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	..	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.39	.80	.59	.01	.42	.42	..
Aviation	..	..	..	0.59	.75	.43	.35	.24	.31	.50	.35	.35
Miscellaneous departments (d).	21.11	1,19.82	1,15.55	1,31.99	1,49.34	1,67.29	1,72.77	94.30	1,66.98	1,91.11	1,93.19	2,27.07
Civil Works	1,19.70	4,66.69	5,88.84	7,30.05	8,27.83	7,62.56	9,34.46	2,34.48	4,10.77	5,21.73	5,48.61	5,53.99

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18.92	49.92	66.92	87.41	1,14.36	1,48.81	1,89.00	77.15	1,81.96	2,31.81	2,26.51	2,87.02
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	2.92	0.11	— 0.34	8.47	3.22	5.87	.75	.21	— 1.27	— .44	1.11
Famine	16.04	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.86	51.56	16.24	11.48	6.50	55.12	16.07
Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.	..	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.48	.48	1.87	1.01	.94	.94
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	97.12	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,96.75	2,09.25	73.14	1,37.23	1,49.05	1,14.93	1,11.63
Commutation of pensions.	..	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	17.47	5.33	10.59	12.35	17.87	17.77
Stationery and Printing.	27.07	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	55.01	1,01.12	65.73	44.14	67.04
(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.												
(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.												
(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries Department, previously shown under "Industries".												
(d) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below :—												
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare including concessions to Backward classes.	..	41.38	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	1,33.95	62.40	98.14	1,09.31	1,18.12	1,33.61
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	— 1.81	— 4.10	— 18.44	— 36.46	— 52.70	— 61.36	*	*	*	*	*
Net amount ..	..	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	70.77	72.59	62.51	98.14	1,09.31	1,18.12	1,33.61

* As the amount in the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund had been exhausted, the entire expenditure on Harijan Uplift is being met from the general revenues from 1952-4.

Miscellaneous—

Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	12'44	90'21	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..		
Other Items	..	4'30	1,06'86	1,33'24	43'58	29'76	26'58	26'27	(f) 85'51	18'69	95'36	76'31	94'92
Extraordinary charges—													
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	- 16'04	2,03'63	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Other Items	..	..	1,84'53	78'61	1,13'41	1,06'29	99'99	70'13	11'11	17'47	9'66	7'20	1'73
Total	..	..	1,68'49	2,82'24	1,13'41	1,06'29	99'99	70'13	11'11	17'47	9'66	7'20	1'73
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34'38	10'37	40'11	1,78'32	3,65'71	2,36'66
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	4,90'00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	..	20'29	1'17	0'72	0'45	0'05	0'08	..	0'08	..	..	..
Grand total	..	16,09'72	50,69'93	53,83'42	55,54'01	59,45'21	64,34'96	68,40'71	23,75'41	47,24'52	49,58'18	54,88'71	62,43'83
Fiscal Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).	+	3'72	+ 0'22	+ 0'10	+ 35'48	- 1,28'87	- 4,90'46	- 9,98'39	- 73'44	- 3,91'64	- 1,66'11	- 2,20'67	- 1,65'88 †
(e) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are: - 4,49'11 1,38'13 2,54'38 10,56'06 - 3,68'74 - 54'22 - 2,25'30 - 32'20													

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

† This figure is arrived at after taking into account the sum of Rs. 145 lakhs expected from proceeds of new taxation—see page 23.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV on page 67 supra.]

[The figures for the years 1946-47 to 1953-54 (first six months) relate to the Composite Madras State and the figures for the subsequent period relate to the present Madras State.]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		1954-5.	Total, 1946-7 to 1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.
						(First six months.)	(Second six months.)			Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
						(7)	(8)			(11)	(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.												
Lower Bhavani Project	9,96-00	1,93-28	2,55-99	2,70-20	2,35-76	51-00	4-04	2-32	10,12-59	6-65	13-37	1-29
Mettur Canals Scheme.	2,67-00	5-07	13-39	23-68	27-38	10-00	18-77	37-49	1,40-78	29-87	23-45	10-04
Malampuzha Project ..	4,42-00	18-40	60-93	87-82	95-35	31-61	42-15	58-74	3,95-00	24-22	33-05	42-50
Manimuthar Project ..	3,98-00	..	6-09	21-13	51-44	38-60	70-02	1,02-96	2,90-22	1,25-35	1,19-33	1,16-74
Aranlar Project ..	1,04-00	..	..	0-93	7-19	4-22	4-17	11-97	28-48	49-54	43-14	28-89
Walayar Project ..	1,00-00	..	..	0-20	0-24	4-12	20-56	41-05	67-07	39-46	28-29	16-50
Mangalam Project ..	88-65	..	..	0-37	1-25	1-10	7-65	20-40	30-77	35-25	24-85	22-61
Amaravathi Project ..	2,97-00	..	..	..	..	..	4-14	48-24	52-38	98-41	96-53	91-03
Vaigai Reservoir Project.	3,00-00	..	..	..	..	..	59	34-88	35-47	68-39	58-77	1,07-09
Sathanur Project ..	2,89-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-74	13-74	1,01-50	80-55	81-61
Krishnagiri Project ..	1,84-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-62	3-62	40-00	43-62	43-94
Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.	1,56-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
Pullambadi Canal Scheme.	1,42-43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
Vidur Reservoir Project.	61-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
Meenakaral Reservoir Project.	49-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
Works under the special minor irrigation programme including Tank Improvement Scheme.	..	..	1,05-53	85-63	98-35	13-46	14-68	71-29	3,88-94	1,25-00	96-94	1,22-61
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	(a)	51-91	62-72	83-60	68-43	12-92	4-18	3-16	2,72-24	2-25	9-28	6-34
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	6,66-93	2,57-34	3,70-84	4,27-66	1,51-20	(b)	(b)	18,73-97	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed, while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

(b) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

(c) Token provision has been made.

Pro-rata charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	10-01	7-07	5-40	3-25	3-12	1-86	2-76	33-46	.03	.13	— .03
Transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonna given by the Government of India.	..	— 1,06-57	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,06-57	..	..	..
Lump sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,00-00
Total ..	<u>9,45-60.</u>	<u>6,62-49</u>	<u>9,54-80</u>	<u>10,16-30</u>	<u>3,21-35</u>	<u>1,84-45</u>	<u>4,47-20</u>	<u>45,32-18</u>	<u>7,45-92</u>	<u>6,71-60</u>	<u>5,93-16</u>

B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,93-99	74-72	67-51	8-76	10-92	0-29	19-82	3,76-01	12-39	12-21	6-00
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.	2,15-20	1,18-93	91-49	1,35-21	1,03-34	96-88	1,41-48	9,02-58	1,87-39	2,55-97	2,21-30
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	2,14-41	1,01-32	1,00-18	74-76	46-27	35-23	1,30-06	7,02-73	3,43-37	2,80-22	3,12-39
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,73-81	58-97	68-07	99-22	32-96	42-43	1,13-96	5,89-42	1,58-71	2,52-37	94-88
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	10,48-00	..	..	..	..	..	16-59	16-59	1,00-17	92-91	3,21-64
Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00-00
Madras-Thermal Electric System.	2,99-23	1,76-78	1,07-31	1,25-35	73-34	64-22	17,20-56	10,18-28	2,71-40	2,06-70	3,14-19
Other Minor Schemes.	12-70	31-68	..	17-61	..	..	..	62-08	..	..	..
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	4,04-58	1,74-50	3,71-43	3,10-75	3,07-82	(a)	(a)	15,69-08	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	..	..	36	17-60	0-01	— 53-41	— 9-82	— 44-76	57-62	46-30	36-67
Deduct probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2,00-00
Total ..	<u>15,14-01</u>	<u>7,37-45</u>	<u>8,06-85</u>	<u>7,89-26</u>	<u>5,74-06</u>	<u>1,85-64</u>	<u>5,84-14</u>	<u>51,92-02</u>	<u>11,40-05</u>	<u>11,46-68</u>	<u>13,07-07</u>

(a) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		1954-5.	Total, 1946-7 to 1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate 1956-7.
						(First six months.)	(Second six months.)			Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.												
Cinchona Plantations.	..	44.98	43.96	8.53	8.04	..	2.89	5.14	1,13.54	3.00	3.55	2.66
Kerala Soap Institute.	..	..	..	.04	.26	.23	.82	.02	1.37	..	.24	..
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshop.	..	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	.02	..	..	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry.	..	..	.10	.20	.06	..	..	.05	.41	.58	.35	..
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.	..	2.95	7.41	1.30	5.22	.37	.38	.16	17.79	.05	.11	.10
Government Silk Filatures.	..	..	1.50	2.04	.78	.08	.05	.02	4.47	..	.44	..
Polytechnics ..	..	..	12.05	22.25	15.99	3.95	5.80	2.06	62.10	3.66	2.16	2.98
Artesian Wells ..	..	..	9.80	4.55	2.59	.34	.11	.06	17.33	..	.30	.31
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., Travancore.	..	20.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	51.00	51.00	..	..	..	..	..	1,02.00	20.00	36.72	..
Shares in Dhrangdhara Chemical Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
Shares in State Warehousing Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Shares in Co-operative Sugar Factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Other Shares ..	..	..	2.40	.90	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	3.15	1.40
Industrial Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.95	11.00
Industrial Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.03	12.46
Small-scale and Village Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.22
Other items	..	25.37	.59	.15	1.91	1.05	..	2.76	31.83	..	4.77	4.18
Total ..	..	1,44.30	1,29.83	38.16	34.85	6.02	10.05	10.15	3,73.36	27.29	89.77	1,91.28

E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

Madras Service.	City	Bus	..	00-09	21-78	— 4-32	10-37	9-92	-48	30-12	1,28-44	15-01	34-83	44 00
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.														
Buildings	..	..	..	53-97	1,45-60	1,14-42	1,04-75	37-16	28-99	40-95	5,25-84	1,04-30	85-52	2,41-89
Road works (including tools and plant).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99-46
Grants to Local Bodies for Water-supply.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-32
Grants to Local Bodies for road works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44-10
Total	..	..	..	53-97	1,45-60	1,14-42	1,04-75	37-16	28-99	40-95	5,25-84	1,04-30	85-52	4,14-77

G. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

Advance compensation and interim payments.	..	..	2,50'03	2,03'09	85'18	37'55	10'30	29'97	6,16'12	22'00	20'00	39'00
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I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[illegible]

Acquisition of lands
for State Seed
Farms.

27th February 1956]

[27th February 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV on page 67 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953.

When issued.	Description of loan.		Total amount issued.	Amount out- standing on 30th Septem- ber 1953.	Amount out- standing on 31st March 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.					
September 1937 and ber 1940.	Septem- 3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	0.80	0.47	
September 1938	 3% Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	1.03	
June 1939	 3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96	
September 1942	 3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	1,23.25	
September 1943	 3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	1,25.10	
August 1944	 3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.95	
September 1945	 3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44	
September 1946	 2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77	
July 1950	 3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25	
September 1951	 3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49	
August 1952	 4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81	
July 1953	 4% Loan, 1963	10,33.63	10,33.63	10,33.63	
Total, I		39,03.91	34,54.65	34,40.15	

NOTE.—The figures relating to the 4 per cent loan, 1963 are not final, as some treasuries have not yet reconciled their figures with those of the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank.

27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.				
(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,11.89	3,03.46	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan and made repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
(2) Post-autonomy debt—				
1947-48	..	6,00.00	6,00.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49	..	3,00.00	3,00.00	
1950-51—				
For re-lending to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1.33	..	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in October 1951.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	30.00	30.00	30.00	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	40.00	40.00	40.00	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.
1951-52—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.

[27th February 1953]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1951-52—cont.

To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6,00.00	6,00.00	6,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum was paid.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	19.36	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	8.23	6.62	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00	11.89	9.55	
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	5.03	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3¼ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.

1952-53—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects.	7,34.00	7,34.00	7,34.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 interest alone at 4 per cent per annum was paid.

27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS.	RS.	RS.		
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1952-53—cont.				
To finance famine relief expenditure.	2,00.00	2,00.00	1,86.29	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2.26	2.01	1.76	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	21.00	21.00	18.87	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
River pumping schemes.	9.00	0.50	0.42	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	17.58	11.00	9.13	
Supply of oilengines and electric motors.	36.75	25.59	21.25	
Lift irrigation schemes.	4.50	0.96	0.80	Repayable with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953. (Repaid in full before 31st March 1954.)
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2.60	2.60	..	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15.26	15.26	12.67	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	25.00	25.00	22.92	Do. (Annuity commenced in March 1955.)
Scheme for urban compost.	3.52	..	..	Repaid in June 1953, as it was not utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
Loan for Community Projects — Thulabhaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1.00	1.00	0.62	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments.
Loan for being re-lent to the Agriculturists in the Periyar Community Project Area for deepening or digging of Irrigation Wells.	2.97	2.97	2.46	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.

[27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1952-53—cont.				
Loan for Rehabilitation Schemes—For financing the educational expenditure of displaced students from Pakistan.	0.06	0.06	0.05	Repayable with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments. (Repayment commenced in March 1955.)
Ways and Means Advances.	17,00.00	17,00.00	17,00.00	Terms of repayment have not yet been settled.
1953-54 (first six months)—				
For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Projects.	1,75.00	1,75.00	1,75.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable for the first three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
Loan for famine relief measures.	60.29	60.29	58.26	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Loans for Community Projects.	13.62	13.62	12.71	Repayable in 12 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	5.00	5.00	..	Repaid with interest at 1½ per cent per annum on 31st March 1954.
Loan for improvements to the Capital of the Andhra State. (Based on actual expenditure to end of September 1953.)	13.48	13.48	..	This is the liability of the Andhra State only. Transferred to the Andhra State in 1954-55.
Ways and Means Advances.	9,41.53	9,41.53	9,41.53	The terms of repayment have not yet been settled.
Total. II ..		59,49.46	58,77.76	

27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III ..	2,52,148
	or
	2·52 lakhs.

Summary.

	Total outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Total outstanding on 31st March 1955. *
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Open Market Loans	34,54·65	34,40·15
II. Loans from the Central Government.	59,49·46	58,77·76
III. Special Irredeemable Loans ..	2·52	2·52
Total ..	94,06·63	93,20·43

* Takes into account payments made by the three Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore.

[27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953.

I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.
August 1955	4 per cent loan, 1967	10,48.00 *	10,48.00

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
1953-54 (second six months) —			
For financing the expenditure on Lower Bhavani, Melampuzha, Manimuthar Araniar, Walayar and Mangaiam Irrigation Projects.	92.00	92.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
For financing Vaigai, Amara-vathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	23.00	Special assistance for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. Repayable in 25 annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest-free for the first five years (1954-55 to 1958-59).
For the development of Handloom Industry —			
Loan for advancing the share capital of the weavers admitted to the Co-operative Societies.	6.62	..	Interest-free. Repaid in two annual equal instalments.
Loan for improving designs and technique.	0.58	..	Interest-free. Repaid in November 1954.
Loan towards working Capital of Co-operative Societies.	27.34	21.19	Interest-free. A sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh representing the share of Mysore was refunded to the Government of India in 1954-55 in addition to the first instalment of Rs. 5.29 lakhs repaid in accordance with the original terms, namely, five equal annual instalments. According to the revised terms, the loan is repayable in ten equal annual instalments commencing after two years from the date of drawal of the loan. The repayment already made in 1954-55 will be adjusted towards the instalment due in 1955-56 in accordance with the revised terms.

* The figure is provisional as final statistics have not yet been furnished by the Reserve Bank.

27th February 1956]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount, RS. LAKHS.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956. RS. LAKHS.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for re-lending to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for setting up a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tirunelveli.	10.00	8.14	Repayable in five equated annual instalments with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	20.00	18.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	11.44	9.50	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Public Works Irrigation Schemes.	2.73	2.46	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes	13.19	10.95	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	4.14	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Scheme for the utilization of urban compost.	1.17	0.72	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum.
Do.	0.50	0.42	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras Industries Association, Madras, for setting up an emporium.	1.00	0.35	Repayable in three annual equated instalments with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel. (First instalment.)	0.20	0.08	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56. An advance payment of Rs. 12,000 was made in 1955-56.
For development of Minor Ports.	0.91	0.91	Repayable with interest at 4½ per cent per annum in eighteen equated annual instalments. Interest-free for the first twelve years.
Loan for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the National Extension Service Blocks.	4.48	3.87	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.

[27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for Community Development Projects.	2.87	2.66	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. (Annuity commences in September 1956).
Value of the stock of food-grains, fertilizers, etc., held in the present Madras State on 1st October 1953 (treated as a short-term loan).	3,69.41	..	Repaid with interest at 3 per cent per annum. This was adjusted against the value of the surplus stocks of rice sold to the Government of India consequent on decontrol.
1954-55—			
For financing Manimuthar, Aranar, Walayar, Mangalam, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects.	2,00.00	2,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1958-59. Interest alone payable during the first three years (1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58).
For Rural Electrification Schemes.	1,00.00	1,00.00	Do.
For financing the Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	1,20.00	1,20.00	Interest-free for the first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from 1960-61.
Share in National Plan Loan.	5,00.00	5,00.00	Repayable in October 1965. Interest alone payable half-yearly at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	68.18	64.84	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	4.37	Do.
For re-lending to the Corporation of Madras for their City Sewage Utilization Schemes.	16.00	14.67	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	33.00	26.40	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.	3.00	..	Short-term loan. Repaid on 31st March 1955.

27th February 1956]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For re-lending to Small Scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.	3.50	3.50	Repayable with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in six equated annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the first four years.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel (second and final instalment).	0.20	0.20	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56. (In view of the advance repayment of Rs. 12,000 made in 1955-56 no payment is to be made in 1955-56 towards the annual instalments.)
Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	1,16.80	..	Short term loan. Repaid in full with interest at 3 per cent per annum on 30th June 1955.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	64.00	64.00	Repayable with interest at 4½ per cent per annum in twenty-five annual equated instalments commencing from 1960-61. Interest alone payable for the period 1955-56 to 1959-60.
Community Development Programme.	26.64	24.93	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Do.	18.15	18.15	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Repayment commences in 1956-57.)
National Extension Service Programme.	5.08	4.75	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Metal Industries, Shoranur.	1.00	..	Sanction cancelled in October 1955.
For Urban Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.	25.00	24.59	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
For the construction of a hostel for Post-graduates in the Ramakrishna Vidyalyaya, Coimbatore.	1.00	1.00	Interest-free. Repayable in not more than thirty equal annual instalments commencing from 1956-57.
For improvements to the Minor Ports.	1.91	1.91	Interest-free for the first twelve years. Repayable in eighteen annual equated instalments commencing from the thirteenth year with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

[27th February 1956]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and purpose of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes (first instalment).	4.15	4.15	Repayable in twenty-five equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Annuity commences after one year from the date of drawal of the last instal- ment.)
Loans for the Development of Handloom Industry.	6.00	3.00	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual instalments.
	0.09	0.08	Interest-free. Repayable in seven annual instalments.
	0.46	0.41	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual instalments.
	38.49	38.49	Repayable in ten annual instalments commencing from the second year after the date of drawal.
	0.18	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a model carpentry work- shop in urban and semi- urban areas.	0.30	..	} Repaid or repayable in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a Productive-cum-Training Centre at Manamadurai.	0.04	..	
For the setting up of a Handicrafts Emporium at Madurai.	0.50	..	
For expansion of a Training Centre for the manufacture of Scientific Glassware in Madras.	0.09	..	
1955-56—			
For financing approved Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	500.00	500.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the period 1956-57 to 1958-59.
For financing Vaigai Amara- vathi and Mettur Canals Scheme.	152.00	152.00	Loan to be drawn before 31st March 1956.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	124.00	124.00	Do.
Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.	150.00	150.00	Do.

27th February 1956]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and purpose of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1955-56—cont.			
Capitalised value of the liability for sterling pensions treated as a debt due to the Government of India (includes the Shares of Andhra and Mysore also).	414.39	402.47	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at 1 per cent per annum.
Loan for Cyclone relief measures.	100.00	100.00	Loan asked for.
Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service Schemes.	35.00	35.00	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
	65.00	65.00	Further loans anticipated before 31st March 1956.
	66.14	66.14	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual equal instalments.
Loan for the development of Handloom Industry.	6.00	6.00	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
	1.72	1.72	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual equal instalments.
	26.14	26.14	Further loans anticipated.
Short term loan for Cotton Extension Schemes.	3.00	..	Repayable in full with interest at 3 per cent per annum before 31st March 1956.
Loans for G.M.F. Schemes—			
For purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers.	150.00	150.00	Repayable within a maximum period of eighteen months with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	56.57	56.57	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Sinking of tube wells with filter points.	20.00	20.00	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	10.00	10.00	
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	6.00	6.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Further loans anticipated.	82.43	82.43	Expected to be drawn before 31st March 1956.
Loans for Cottage and Small Scale Industries, low income group housing Schemes, etc.	106.61	106.61	
Total ..	40,25.40	34,77.90	

[27th February 1956]

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEMES
INCLUDED IN THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Madras State Five-Year Plan.

in Heads of Development.		Provision made in the First Five-Year Plan.	Expenditure incurred to end of 1954-55.	Revised Estimate, 1955-56.	Total of expenditure incurred in the first four years and estimated expenditure for the last year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—					
A. Agriculture	9,02	4,71	3,86	8,57	
B. Animal Husbandry	56	29	14	43	
C. Dairying and milk supply	13	13	3	16	
D. Forests	75	19	10	29	
E. Co-operation	17	9	2	11	
F. Fisheries	49	31	4	35	
G. Rural Development	30	73	4	77	
Total I ..	11,42	6,45	4,23	10,68	
II. Major Irrigation and Power projects—					
A. Irrigation projects	20,19	15,21	5,65	20,86	
B. Power projects	30,86	19,21	11,47	30,68	
Total II ..	51,05	34,42	17,12	51,54	
III. Industry—					
A. Cottage industry	44	41	11	52	
B. Other industries	1,28	92	21	1,13	
Total III ..	1,72	1,33	32	1,65	

27th February 1956]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEMES
INCLUDED IN THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN—*cont.**Madras State Five-Year Plan—cont.*

Main Heads of Development.

(1)	Provision made in the First Five-Year Plan.	(3)	Expenditure incurred to end of 1954-55.	(4)	Revised Estimate, 1955-56.	(5)	Total of expenditure incurred in the first four years and estimated expenditure for the last year.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
IV. Transport (Roads)—							
Highways	3,58	2,40		57		2,97	
V. Social Services—							
A. Education	4,94	2,46		1,60		4,06	
B. Medical	2,48	2,02		46		2,48	
C. Public Health	5,18	2,72		2,03		4,75	
D. Housing	1,90	1,10		42		1,52	
E. Amelioration of Backward Classes ..	4,16	3,32		1,17		4,49	
Total V	18,66	11,62		5,68		17,30	
Total State Plan—							
I to V	86,43	56,22		27,92		84,14	

NOTE.—The figures for Community Development Projects, etc., which are excluded from the above statements, are as shown below :—

Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works. }	6,41	2,82	4,24	7,06
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[27th February 1956]

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF THE
MADRAS STATE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Main Heads of Development.	Provision made in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.		
I. Agriculture and Community Development—		
Agricultural Production	3,15	53
Minor Irrigation Projects	4,25	1,35
Land Development	2,22	17
Animal Husbandry	2,49	33
Dairying and Milk Supply	1,71	13
Forests	2,28	45
Fisheries	1,31	24
Co-operation	3,46	46
Miscellaneous (Statistics)	20	4
Community Projects	18,00	2,78
Total I	39,07	6,48
II. Irrigation and Power—		
Irrigation	14,64	4,63
Power Projects	61,10	13,09
Total II	75,74	17,72
III. Industry—		
Medium Industries	1,00	30
Village and Small Scale Industries	9,00	2,42
Khadi Development	1,44	6
Handloom-Co-operative Department	4,00	83
Handloom-Industries Department	1,00	6
Total III	16,44	3,67
IV. Transport and Communication—		
Roads	8,50	1,46
Broadcasting	30	..
Total IV	8,80	1,46
V. Education—		
Education	13,65	1,29
Technical Education	1,35	16
Total V	15,00	1,45
VI. Health—		
Medical	9,25	92
Public Health	7,61	97
Total VI	16,86	1,89

27th February 1956]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF THE
MADRAS STATE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—*cont.*

Main Heads of Development.	Provision made in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—<i>cont.</i>		
VII. Housing	4,60	85
VIII. Other Social Services—		
Welfare of Backward Classes	3,36	97
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3,64	28
Total VIII ..	7,00	1,25
IX. Miscellaneous	1,15	12
Total—A ..	1,84,66	34,89
B. SCHEMES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE AND FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR.		
(i) Education	14,35	..
(ii) Technical Education	65	..
(iii) Health	7,91	60
(iv) Housing—		
General	5,64	7
Police	4,50	90
(v) Labour Welfare	12	..
(vi) Women's Welfare	40	..
(vii) Certified Schools, Vigilance Service and Destitute Homes	34	..
(viii) Local Development Works	2,00	80
(ix) Miscellaneous (Village Panchayats, Employees State Insurance and Employment Exchanges).	44	4
Total—B ..	36,35	2,41
Grand Total—A and B ..	2,21,01	37,30



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